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Be

GARDENING IN CALIFORNIA

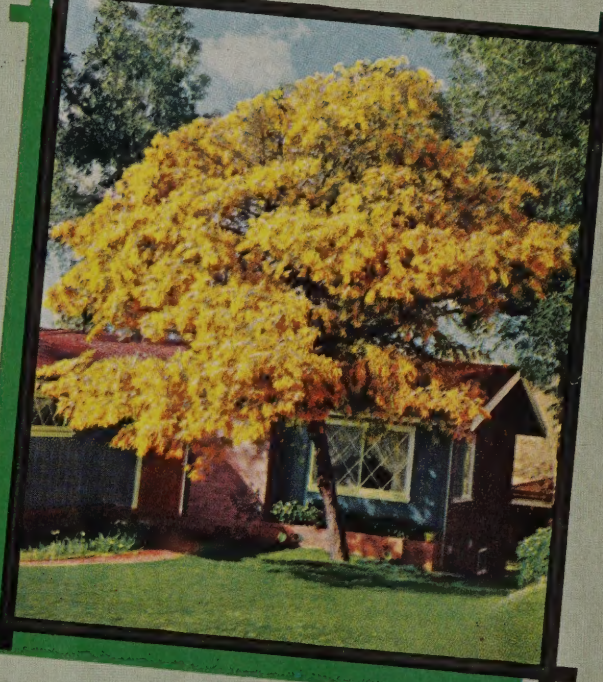
FLOWERING CRABAPPLE



STRIBLING'S MULBERRY

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ACACIA BAILEYANA

MODESTO
ASH



Palos Verdes BEGONIA FARM

LARGEST NURSERY LOCALLY

4024 Pacific Coast Highway
WALTERIA, CALIFORNIA

Phone: FRontier 5-2447

"A House Is Not a Home Until It Is Planted"



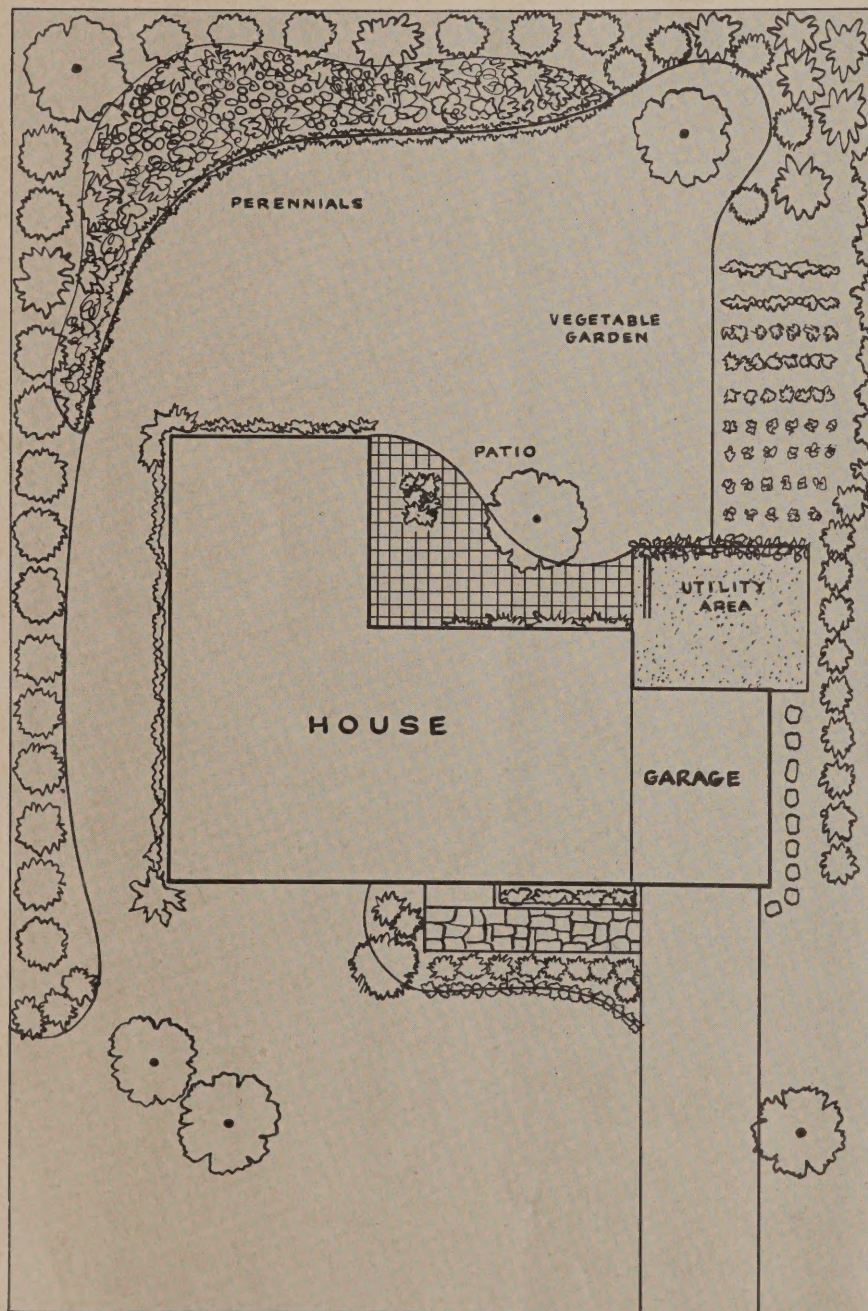
It's Amazing What A Little Landscaping Will Do . . .

YOUR NURSERYMAN IS AN EXPERT — He can show you how to increase the beauty and value of your home by landscaping.

When your home is landscaped, you know the satisfaction that the neat, practical orderliness gives you.

If your home is not landscaped — why put it off any longer? Your nurseryman will gladly give you an estimate on what it will cost. Or . . . and this is what we're bringing to your attention . . . YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.

HERE'S A PLAN FOR A TYPICAL CALIFORNIA HOME



You can easily adapt it to YOUR home's landscaping plan. It's designed especially to give your lot an "estate" look, plus full use of yard space for relaxation and recreation.

It's flexible enough to meet your special wants and needs. A secluded patio, a concealed service area, a section for children's lawn game — you can have them all.

Locate each desired item on your lot according to its own peculiarities. Shade for the patio during the warmest part of the day and best placement of flowers and shrubs in relation to sun and shade — consider these things carefully.

We Californians are blessed with a climate and weather condition that that makes outdoor living both practical and desirable. Our tastes run from the simplest outdoor barbecue to the fanciest swimming pool — and all these things are just symbols of the enjoyment and contentment you can find in your own backyard.

This landscape plan fits your convenience perfectly. Stretch it over several years to ease the strain on your budget, or do it in one season if you can afford it.

It's relatively simple to find a bank or finance company that will advance the money to have your landscaping done, whether you hire it done or prefer to save money by doing it yourself.

Properly landscaped, your home is worth 20% more on the real estate market. And you can't evaluate in dollars and cents the personal satisfaction of knowing it is a neighborhood show place — which it will be.

Now — what more do you need to get started?

DO IT YOURSELF... We'll Help!

Landscaping your home is fun. Easy too. Remember, we're in business to help you. Drawing up your plan comes first. Let's go! Draw a plan of your lot. Let one inch equal 100 feet. (Or if some other scale is easier for you, use it.) Divide the lot by this scale into 5-foot squares. See the sketches on pages 2 and 3. Indicate house and other permanent fixtures, existing trees and landscape features you will keep. The rest of the space is yours to plant or use in your scheme of outdoor living.

We can suggest shrubs or plants that will complement the favorites you have already and wish to retain in your plan.

Planning now will make sure of a professional look to your place. Place most plantings along the sides and the rear lot line. Broad expanses of lawn where possible give the effect of spaciousness. Locate trees for accent and balance as well as shade. Low-growing shrubs about the base of the house tie it into the landscape plan. Also, they will not grow higher than the windows in a few years and have to be removed regardless of their value.

Use perennials, annuals and flowering shrubs to assure continuous color in your grounds at all seasons.

These simple factors will determine the effectiveness of your plan.

Now, on a separate piece of paper draw scale symbols to represent the trees and shrubs you have in mind for your plan. Let these represent to scale the total area the trees or shrubs will cover when full grown. Saves future crowding. Lay these cut-outs on the main lot plan and shift them until you are fully satisfied with their position. Then paste them as a permanent part of the plan.

Better plant the lawn area in the fall. We carry the best seed to suit your soil and plans. You'll need peat moss, leaf mold, cow manure and other soil builders. We carry them. And we also have lawn rollers, seeders, fertilizer spreaders and mowers for your use.

You've completed your landscape plan? You have the basic ideas formulated? Here's where we come in to help you. Bring the plan to us.

We'll suggest most pleasing groupings and best species and varieties for your plan's perfection.

Then we will go over the plan and estimate its cost. Then you decide whether to do it in one season, or split it into a project to develop and pay for over several years.

About \$75 is the annual cost of most projects, when you break them down into five one-year programs. Just about \$1.50 a week to change your lot into a private park!

We can tell you what and how many shrubs, trees and flowers you'll buy annually to make your home grounds a constantly lovelier picture.

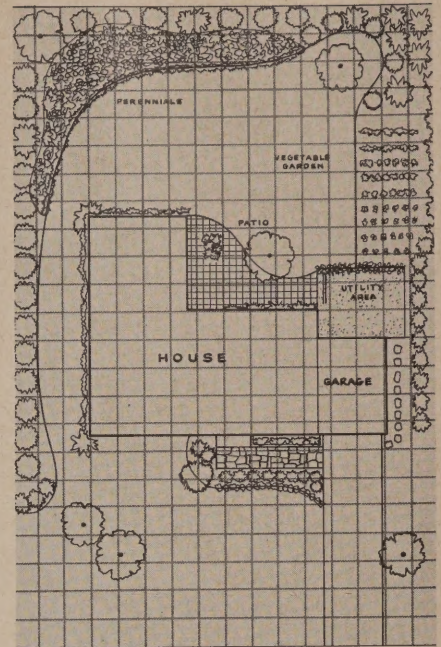
You can add patios, terraces, fences and barbecue facilities with very little strain on your budget if you figure carefully. Pour your own paving stones in bad weather. Put them in place during nice weather. Plan and build your own fences and arbors in the same way.

Plan and allow room for a small vegetable garden. Home-grown tossed salad at a patio party will thrill your friends. Devote a small section to herbs. They're great for preparing that private barbecue sauce for which you're famous.

Screen the service area from the patio or house with a small fence or shrubbery.

Give the children an area of lawn for their very own—with sand box or plastic wading pool. Or they may enjoy badminton; and croquet is still a favorite with youngsters and grown-ups too.

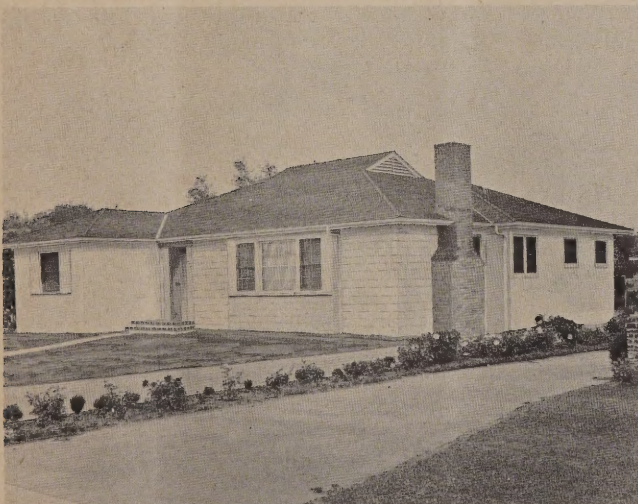
Planting sparsely is false economy. Group your plants for pleasing effects—which is the whole purpose of your landscape plan. Use quick-growing vines for shade during the years when the trees are still small. Wisteria trained on a trellis can give both shade and beauty. Keep several pots of currently-blooming flowers on the patio to give extra color. Both pleasing and practical to give your garden mobility and color, are potted plants or small shrubs in tubs. Movable plants in your grounds are like costume jewelry or ribbons and scarves in a lady's wardrobe—for special, variable accent and beauty.



Use of a grid such as this enables you to visualize the amount of space needed for a particular tree or shrub.

And remember this: We are just as anxious as you to have this landscape plan a complete success. So never hesitate to come and bring your gardening questions and problems.

When buying plants remember this: A poor plant will not give your garden the gracious appearance you want for it. Have to economize? Then buy smaller plants—but of best quality. They'll grow into lovely large plants in a few years—and increase many times in value, adding thus to the actual value of your place as a whole. If your budget permits, larger plants will give your landscape a finished look that much sooner.



Before Landscaping



After Landscaping

Grandifloras

Refreshing — New



MOJAVE



PEACE




CHRYSLER
IMPERIAL

Buccaneer (Pat. 1119) (Grandiflora). Large to medium urn shaped buds and cupped double blooms of clear lemon-yellow, borne singly, or two to three together. Foliage dark and leathery. Tea fragrance. \$2.50 each.

Carrousel (Pat. 1066) (Grandiflora). Some called it the largest floribunda, others the best small red hybrid tea. It has now been assigned to the new class of Grandifloras, created specially to cover these intermediate performers. The superb flowers are a non-fading dark red opening from dark crimson buds. Wonderful for hedge and border because it is always in bloom. Excellent, bushy foliage—and mildew-free. \$2.00 each.

Merry Widow (P.A.F.). A tall growing grandiflora, attaining height of 4 to 4½ feet. Exquisitely formed, vivid, dark velvety red, high centered buds. Opens to high centered dark red flower, petals of good substance and velvety texture. Flowers borne both singly and in clusters. \$2.75 each.

Montezuma (Pat. 1383). A really fine new Grandiflora type. Its perfectly formed buds and open bloom are a delightful coral to salmon-orange and are produced freely all season. Heavy textured, disease resistant, dark green foliage. Vigorous growth. \$2.75 each.

 **Queen Elizabeth** (Grandiflora) (Pat. 1259). All-America winner for 1955. Also the first of the new class, "Grandiflora," so named for its abundance of flowers combined with the magnificent qualities of the hybrid tea. In this new rose we have a subtle blending of soft, carmine rose and dawn pink set off by deep green, glossy foliage which clothes the bush to the ground. \$2.50 each.

Roundelay (Pat. 1280). A very pure luminous red rose. This fragrant rose is long lasting, vigorous and a profuse bloomer. \$2.50 each.

HYBRID TEA

WHITE ROSES


K. A. Viktoria. Long stemmed buds of pure ivory white opening to well shaped flowers.

Snow Bird. A hardy, low-growing, bushy plant, good in any location. It generously produces well-formed, double, very fragrant white blossoms. Excellent for bedding and edging.

Frau Karl Druschki. Large pure white buds tinged pink on outside opening to large snow white flowers.

McGredy's Ivory. Very long buds of ivory white, perfect double blooms. A standard white rose that does well in all climates.

Sleigh Bells (Pat. 1004). "It blooms, and blooms, and blooms." The large ovoid buds are borne singly on exceedingly long stems, and are produced freely. The flowers open gradually into fragrant blooms of great size, a trace of cool primrose at the base of the petals. The thick, leathery, glossy foliage is exceptionally disease resistant. \$2.00 each.

 **White Knight** (Pat. 1359). The finest white rose ever created. It's a magnificent, pure white, satiny beauty with blooms five inches across—that does not "ball" or fade in bad weather. Blooms freely and continuously. Lively green foliage. Excellent resistance to disease and frost. \$3.00 each.

WHITE KNIGHT



TIFFANY

Ever-Popular Hybrid Tea Roses

All Rose Prices Listed Are for Bare-Root Stock Only.
Roses in Containers Priced Slightly Higher.

We list here under the predominant color some of the popular roses, both patented and unpatented. Space does not permit listing of all roses available at the nursery.

RED ROSES



Charlotte Armstrong (Pat. 455). The standard of perfection. Long pointed buds open perfectly to form graceful, tailored flowers of a cerise-pink, each petal margined with a silvery line. \$2.25 each.



Chrysler Imperial (Pat. 1167). The ideal red exhibition rose. Long, tapering maroon-red buds and beautifully formed flowers in iridescent shades of brilliant to deep crimson red. Medium-long cutting stems. Lasts up to one week when cut. The bush is compact and clothed in abundant, large, dark, semi-glossy foliage. \$2.50 each.



Heart's Desire (Pat. 501). One of the most delightfully fragrant of red roses. Vigorous and free blooming with lovely large light red flowers. \$1.75 each.

Midnight (P.A.F.). Velvety, black-red color full of hidden fires and shadowy undertones. Slender, lovely buds open to semi-double flowers on long, straight stems ideal for cutting. Delectable, spicy fragrance. Tall vigorous plant, large glossy foliage. \$2.75 each.

President Eisenhower (Pat. 1217). Ovoid buds open to 4-5 inch blooms of rich unfading rose-red, on strong, single stems. Bush has disease-resistant dark foliage. Flowers have old rose fragrance. 2½ ft. \$2.25 each.



San Fernando (Pat. 785). Long-pointed, well shaped buds and open flowers of rich glowing red. Fragrant. Luxuriant foliage. \$1.75 each.

Non-Patented RED Roses include:

Christopher Stone. Brilliant crimson-scarlet becoming deeper with age.

Etoile de Hollande. Perfect buds opening to brilliant red blooms. Fragrant.

Red Radiance. Rich cerise red. Delightfully fragrant. Heat resistant.

Red Talisman. Deep cerise red blending into yellow at the base.

Texas Centennial—Buds and flowers of rich blood red, carmine in hot weather.

MONTEZUMA




QUEEN
ELIZABETH



BUCCANEER





MERRY
WIDOW


Roses marked  are of the All-America Rose Selections granted top honors on performance over the United States.

HYBRID TEA ROSES (Continued)


PINK ROSES

 **Capistrano** (Pat. 922). Unusually large buds and flowers of rich glowing rose pink. Fragrance rich and heavy. Stems extra long for cutting. \$2.00 each.

 **Helen Traubel** (Pat. 1028). The color of this rose varies with the weather, from a light, sparkling pink, to a gorgeous luminous apricot. Large, long buds and magnificent open flowers. Always in bloom. \$2.75 each.

 **Katherine T. Marshall** (Pat. 607). Shapely soft pink blooms on long stems. Fruity fragrance. \$1.75 each.

Show Girl (Pat. 646). Long and beautifully shaped buds of deep pink. Long lasting blooms with large thick petals and just a touch of fragrance. Tall, long stemmed plants perform well in any climate. Superb as a cut flower. 3 ft. \$2.25 each.

 **Tiffany** (Pat. 1304). Indeed a jewel of a rose is this new All-America winner among the hybrid teas. The color is a deep, luminous pink, set off against a golden hue outside and at base of petals, enhanced by the exquisite form of both the long, slender buds as well as the open flower. The bush is upright, clothed in good, dark green foliage, and the blooms are carried singly on strong, erect, practically thornless cutting stems. Pleasingly fragrant. \$2.50 each.

Non-Patented PINK Roses include:

Countess Vandal. Long pointed buds opening to large flowers with long pointed and gracefully curled petals. Rich copper and gold shades enhance the salmon-pink.

J. Otto Thilow. Pure glowing pink blooms. One of the finest pinks.


Rose Marie. Very large cupped blooms of clear rose-pink.

The Doctor. Enormous, intensely fragrant satiny pink blooms.




PICTURE

ORANGE AND MULTICOLOR ROSES

 **Forty-niner** (Pat. 792). Brightly colored with contrasting vivid red petals with yellow on outside. Pleasing fragrance. Long pointed buds. \$2.25 each.

Mark Sullivan (Pat. 599). Rich gold flowers 4 to 4½ inches across, richly overlaid with deep rose-pink and cerise. A rose of spectacular coloring and a rich honey fragrance. \$1.75 each.

Mme. Henri Guillot. Very lovely buds and flowers. Reddish orange with undertone of gold opening to deep pink. Vigorous.

 **Mojave** (Pat. 1176). This 1954 All-America winner displays many of the rich, bright colors of the Painted Desert of the West: a glowing apricot-orange highlighted with tints of nasturtium-red, scarlet and vermillion. The bud is long and slender, the large double flowers are pleasingly fragrant. Long, straight single stems make it a perfect cut flower. Upright and vigorous, it blooms from early spring to late fall. Large, glossy foliage. \$2.75 each.

Other MULTICOLOR Roses include:

Autumn. Burnt orange, russet and bronzy red underlaid with yellow.

Condesa de Sastago. Coppery red inside, reverse golden yellow.

Girona. Outer petals bright rose pink, inner petals soft golden yellow.

President Hoover. Cerise-pink, flame scarlet and yellow blend.

Talisman. Rose-red, orange and yellow. Highly popular.




VOGUE


TREE ROSES




Popular subjects for accenting the rose garden or to bring roses up to eye level so you won't have to bend over to work with them. Bush roses are budded on long-caned understock to make the "trees." Slight pruning of the head helps to retain its shape. All sucker growth at base should be removed as it appears. Grade No. 1 Tree Roses in latest and best varieties and all colors are available at popular prices.

YELLOW ROSES

 **Lowell Thomas** (Pat. 595). Very double high centered flowers of a non-fading canary yellow. Vigorous, compact bush. \$2.25 each.

 **Peace** (Pat. 591). This is the most outstanding rose of recent years. Well formed buds opening to immense flowers of many petals. Color rich yellow in bud—open flowers yellow at base fading to a lighter tint and delicate pink near the edge. \$2.50 each.

Sun Valley (Pat. 1135). Brilliant yellow-gold new rose with tall plants, long stems, and shiny green foliage. Delicate fragrance. Outstanding in the garden or for cutting. \$2.50 each.

 **Sutter's Gold** (Pat. 885). The beautiful long yellow bud with rich shadings of orange and red open into a high centered flower. Deep orange-yellow with various shades of yellow. Pleasing fragrance. \$2.25 each.

Non-patented YELLOW Roses include:

Eclipse. Long tapering buds and large brilliant yellow flowers.

McGredy's Yellow. Bright buttercup yellow.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. Perfectly formed, deep lemon yellow buds blooming in quick profusion. Dark, bronzy-green foliage.

Mrs. P. S. Du Pont. Golden yellow buds open to clear yellow blooms.

Climbing Roses

FOR TRELLIS, ARBOR OR FENCE. Available in Containers at Slightly Higher Prices

Belle of Portugal. Vigorous winter blooming rose. Pearl pink from enormous buds. Makes a very large stem in short time—also wide spreading, floriferous.

Cl. Cecile Brunner. Popular climber with tiny baby rose buds and small double pink flowers.

Cl. Charlotte Armstrong (Pat. 523). Lovely in all its stages from the carmine buds to the rich spectrum-red and cerise flowers. And free-flowering, too. \$2.50 each.

Cl. Chrysler Imperial (P.A.F.). Beautifully formed flowers in iridescent shades of brilliant to deep crimson red. \$2.75 each.

Cl. Etoile de Hollande. Deep red, buds often larger and longer than in the bush. Vigorous.



Cl. Golden Showers (P.A.F.). All-America Rose Selection for 1957. An exciting newcomer. A true golden yellow. \$2.75 each.

Cl. Heart's Desire (Pat. 663). Same flowers as the bush. A lovely fragrant red climber. \$1.75 each.



High Noon (Pat. 704). Pillar Rose. Almost thornless, growing to a height of 8 feet. Mildew resistant foliage; rich yellow buds and flowers. \$2.50 each.

Cl. Mrs. E. P. Thom. The best yellow climber. Rich, pure yellow buds and flowers.



PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER

Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy (Pat. 394). Free flowering copper-orange climber. Buds long pointed and borne on long stems. Luxuriant bronzy foliage. \$1.75 each.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Profuse, vivid scarlet semi-double flowers in large clusters. Spring.

Cl. Peace (Pat. 932). The same deep yellow flower buds with apple blossom edge, opening to pale gold, cream, pearly white and cerise. \$2.25 each.

Climbing Pinkie (Pat. 1076). Delicate pink polyantha that blooms from spring to fall. Perfect little buds and double flowers. \$2.75 each.

Cl. Pres. Hoover. Vigorous growing climber. Flowers flame pink and buff as in bush type.

Cl. Rose Marie. Vigorous rose-pink, fragrant, large and fully double.

Cl. San Fernando (Pat. 1123). Scarlet buds open to many-petaled blooms of glowing currant red. Dark leathery foliage; vigorous growth. Heavily perfumed. \$2.00 each.

Cl. Snowbird. Blooms freely throughout the season with clusters of small perfectly formed pure white flowers.

Cl. Talisman. Popular multicolor of red and gold.

Cl. Texas Centennial (Pat. 565). Long brick-red buds open to large deep rose-pink flowers with touches of gold at base of petal. \$2.25 each.

HOW TO PLANT ROSES

THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT factors in rose growing are buying top grade plants, and proper planting.

Roses prefer an open area, free of tree and shrub roots, where they get half a day or more of sun, preferably morning sun. Keep roots moist and covered when planting.

Most any well drained soil, not too acid or alkaline, can be made into rose soil. Prepare the holes for planting well in advance. Dig holes 2 feet deep and 18 inches across. Add to surface soil 2 shovels peat, 2 shovels ground bean straw or oak leaf mold and 1 cup bone meal. Mix well. When planting re-dig holes, build a cone-shaped mound in the center, spread roots over cone; bud union (bulge on understock where top is budded on the stock) slightly above level of the ground. Fill in, firming with feet; water thoroughly.

Roses are heavy feeders. Fertilize from mid-March to mid-September, using ½ cup of a well-balanced fertilizer per plant. Dig a trench around plant, fill with water. When water settles place fertilizer in trench, fill with water again and cover after water has settled.

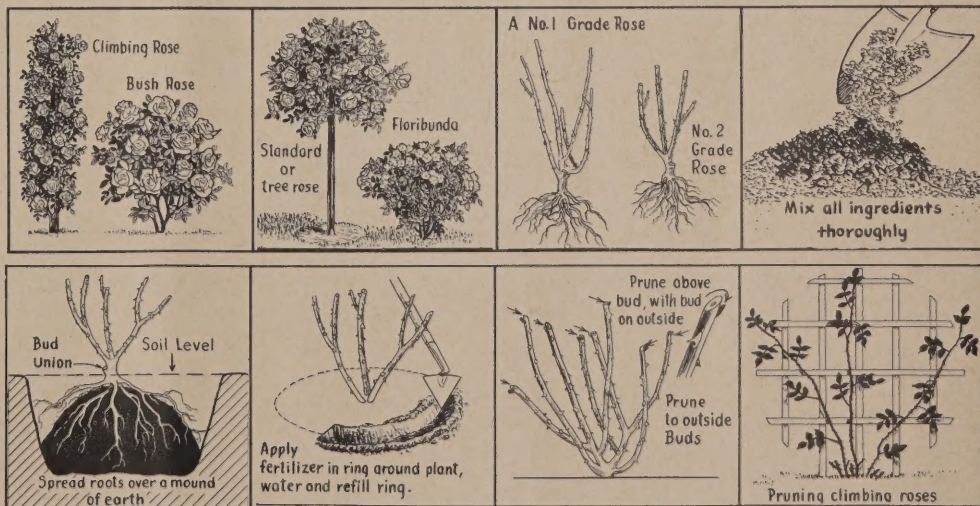
After first application of commercial fertilizer a mulch of well-rotted manure may be applied.

Roses require plenty of water. Keep beds moist at all times. Frequency depends on soil, from once a week in sandy soil, to once in two weeks in heavy soil. Allow water to run slowly and soak deeply.

January is the best month for pruning rose bushes in California. As much as possible cut out the old wood and shorten back the new growth about ½ of last year's

growth. Cut out twiggy and cross branches. When cutting blooms leave 3 or 4 leaves with the top one pointing in the direction you wish the growth to go.

PRUNING CLIMBING ROSES. For the first two years after planting do not prune climbing roses. From third year on cut back all new growth ½ right after the flowering period. Climbers which bloom once a year bloom on wood produced the previous year. Prune these right after flowering to allow a good growth for next year's flowers.




Polyantha and Floribunda Roses

All Rose Prices Listed Are for
Bare-Root Stock Only.


Roses in Containers Are Priced Slightly Higher.


Little fellows with lots of bloom make bright and showy edges to the border or rose garden.

Carol Amling (Pink Garnette) (Pat. 1126). Provides liberal quantities of lovely rose-pink buds opening to fully double, soft pink blooms. Perfect for arranging, as the cut flowers will last nearly 10 days. Low. \$1.75 each.


 **CIRCUS** (Pat. 1382). The only winner of the All-America Selections Award for 1956, it promises to be a "Center-Ring" attraction in your garden for a long time to come. The predominant color is yellow but during the blooming season a full range of orange, buff, apple blossom pink and scarlet red can be seen. Each dainty little circus bud is perfect in form and the high centered opening blooms are breath-taking. Circus, which grows in clusters of great profusion, has a delicate sweet fragrance. The stems are fine for cutting. Compact in height and will fit handsomely into the garden as a border, massed in beds or displayed singly. \$2.50 each.

Easter Parade (Pat. 1200). A rose fairly jumping with colors. It will not stand still long enough to be described. All gold petite buds but—presto—they open into many-petaled roses with all colors at once: Pink, gold, yellow, salmon, cerise . . . You have to SEE it—that's all. \$1.75 each.


 **Fashion** (Pat. 789). Miniature roses of perfect shape in luminous pink with coral from oriental red buds. Blooms all season. \$2.00 each.

 **Floradora**. Cluster type with good size flowers of rich red. Very bright and showy.


Frolic (Pat. 1179). Small to medium long, pointed buds open to semi-double flowers of various shades of pink, darkest pink to almost white as the flower fades. The slightly fragrant flower grows in abundant clusters. \$2.00 each.


 **Fusilier** (P.R.R.). All-America winner 1958. The luminous and brilliant orange-red, frilled flowers, are produced in immense clusters. Plant is of medium height, well covered with glossy, dark green foliage. \$2.50 each.

Garnette. Produces a profusion of small, double blooms of garnet red with yellow base against a background of dark, leathery foliage. Slightly fragrant. Low.

 **Gold Cup** (P.R.R.). All-America winner for 1958. Pure, non-fading, golden yellow with pleasant rose fragrance. Plant grows bushy and about 2½ ft. tall. Foliage plentiful, dark, glossy, and disease resistant. \$2.50 each.


Goldilocks (Pat. 672). Rich golden yellow buds and flowers. Vigorous compact growth. \$1.75 each.

 **Jiminy Cricket** (Pat. 1346). A pert new floribunda with masses of tangerine-red buds which unfold to intense coral-orange or vermilion and finish pink-coral, almost like Fashion. Freely growing, upright bush with glossy green foliage, bronze when young. An excellent, all-season bloomer, with unusual damask fragrance. \$2.00 each.

 **Ma Perkins** (Pat. 1143). A very light, soft pink coral suffused with yellow, finishing shell coral. Generous bloomer with good fall and spring bloom and an enhancing honey fragrance. \$2.00 each.

Margo Koster. A low, compact growing polyantha with an abundance of medium sized, disease-resistant foliage. The blooms, which are ovoid in form, are red-orange in color and are produced in clusters throughout the season.


Pinocchio (Pat. 484). Dwarf habit of growth. Flowers salmon-orange flushed with gold. \$1.75 each.


 **Pinkie** (Pat. 712). Here is a perfectly formed polyantha rose (baby) with long slender buds. The open flower is about two inches across. Very floriferous, the blooms being produced in large clusters. It produces a very compact plant of about 24 inches with small, very disease-resistant foliage. \$2.00 each.

Red Pinocchio (Pat. 812). This new brother of the long-favorite Pinocchio is of rich carmine which deepens and reveals a velvety overcast as the bud opens. The full-blown flower clusters are a rich scarlet. \$1.75 each.

Spartan (Pat. 1357). Large orange-red blooms with a sweet, old rose fragrance. Hardy and disease-resistant. \$2.75 each.

Texan (P.A.F.). A refreshing new, mammoth floribunda. "Red as a prairie fire." Tall, excellent foliage. Softly scented. \$2.50 each.

 **Vogue** (Pat. 926). Related to Fashion Vogue combines a taller growth habit with an abundance of exquisitely formed 3½ inch fully double flowers of an absolutely new oriental red color tone, base of petals shading to gold. \$2.00 each.

 **White Bouquet** (Pat. 1415). New All-America for 1957. An enchanting white floribunda with huge 4 to 5 inch blooms. These sparkling white flowers are borne against a background of lustrous deep green foliage. \$2.50 each.

Their masses of bloom over a long season make Floribundas excellent for borders, for bedding, planting with other shrubs, planter boxes, tubbed plants, etc.



GOLD CUP



FUSILIER



WHITE BOUQUET

Flowering Evergreen Shrubs

Most of the shrubs used in planting about the house in Southern California belong to this class. They are of year 'round good appearance. Most of them are desirable for their foliage alone and display interesting and often very showy flowers. Some are more useful for foliage since their bloom is scanty and inconspicuous. They offer, as a group, subjects for all purposes, foundation plantings, screens, hedges and some are large enough for planting as small trees. Use 'acid fertilizers for all shade plants, Azaleas, Camellias, Gardenias, etc.

Priced according to size of plant and variety selected.

ABELIAS

Abelia Edward Goucher. Popular compact growing shrub with deep green foliage and flaring lavender bell-shaped flowers in summer. An excellent shrub for foundation planting. Hardy. Sun or light shade.

Abelia grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. Larger growing with smaller deeper green leaves which often show a reddish tinge and become red among the fragrant white flower clusters on the ends of gracefully arching branches.

FLOWERING MAPLE

Abutilon Hybrids. A popular fast growing shrub with maple-shaped leaves and showy hanging bells of various colors. Comes in **red**, **yellow** and **orange**. Somewhat tender but recovers from freezing quickly. Sun or shade.

CLASSIC ACANTHUS

Acanthus mollis. A dense 2½-foot clump of huge deeply notched leaves that maintains its polished appearance through the year. Sizable whitish bloom. Hardy. Part shade.

ARALIAS

Aralia sieboldi. Glossy Aralia. Hardy shrub with glossy deep green finger-like divisions. Very useful for tubs and plant boxes where it is often used with modern buildings. Useful also in deep shade. Very hardy.

Aralia papyrifera. Rice Paper Plant. Taller and bolder in growth with leaves often 12-15 inches across, well clothed, a stout tree-like stem. Tender to frost but recovers quickly. Sun. Plant for tropical effects.



CAMELLIA
ALBA PLENA



CAMELLIA
DONCKELARI

See Camellias
Page 10



CAMELLIA
LAUREL LEAF



AZALEA
SOUTHERN INDICA

FLOWERING EVERGREEN SHRUBS (Continued)

GOLD DUST PLANT

Aucuba japonica variegata. A most refined, slow growing foliage plant for light sun or shade. Very hardy. Bright red berries in fall if pollinizer is planted nearby. Leaves 4-5 inches long heavily spotted with golden flecks. Give plenty of water.

Aucuba japonica, Greenleaf aucuba. Moderate growth forming irregular, informal shrub. Leaves are oblong, partially toothed. Tiny maroon berries in March, bright red berries Oct. to Feb. Must be pollinized to bear fruit.

AZALEAS

The showiest of spring flowering shrubs, the azaleas make a mass of bloom just about the Camellia season. They suffer from alkali in the water which is easily overcome by planting in pure peat beds and using an acid fertilizer. We have this in stock for Azaleas, Gardenias and Camellias. Give light shade, keep moist and provide for good drainage.

Kurume. Very showy for mass of bloom. We have a good selection.

Indica. Large double flowers. Compact growth.

Albert-Elizabeth. White with pink edges.

Fred Sanders. Showiest of all, producing masses of large, very brilliant red flowers.

Niobe. Best pure white.

Paul Schame. Double coral salmon.

Pink Pearl. Light shell pink.

Prof. Walters. Deep rose spots on white.

Temperance. Large double lavender flowers borne in great profusion.

Vervaeana. Very lovely double flowers of good size and delicate coloring and form.

Alba, pure white; **Coral,** coppery pink, and **variegated,** salmon rose on white ground.

Southern Indica. Also called sun azaleas, because of their ability to stand planting in full sun, they are the kind that have brought azalea fame to the Deep South and are proving satisfactory in California where winter temperatures are above 20°. They come in medium sizes, 3-4 feet (mostly white, rose and orange blooms), and in taller varieties (mostly blooming in violet, red and rose pink blotched purple) above 5 feet. We have a good selection.

Other Varieties Available.

SHRIMP PLANT

Beleperone tomentosa. Flowers 12 months of the year. Attractive, coppery bronze spikes that resemble shrimp. Medium height, 2 to 3 feet, sun or part shade. Cut the blooms for your flower arrangements or use as a pot plant for your friends in cold climates.

SHRUB BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea, Temple Fire. This is a brand new shrub of the popular vine. It grows only 3-4 ft. tall and is bushy, covered with vivid scarlet flowers. A wonderful specimen for sunny locations.

BOUVARDIA

Bouvardia Albatross. Low growing, spreading mass of slender branches with long pointed leaves. Flowers waxy white with extremely long (3-inch) tubes and four petals. Trim back after flowering. Sun or part shade. Not hardy.

YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

Brunfelsia floribunda. This happy shrub has gained popularity for its blooming habit. Flowers open blue-violet and fade from lilac to white. Fragrant flowers in showy quantities and excellent foliage. Hardy. Sun or part shade.

BOXWOOD

Buxus Japonica, Boxwood. Rounded glossy green leaves set closely on the stem make this the most popular shrub for low hedges. Dense growing and hardy. Stands trimming very well and needs only occasional clipping.

ELEPHANT EAR

Caladium esculentum. A tuberous plant from the tropics. Its large, bright green leaves are spectacular. Some attain a length of 3 ft. Prefers rich soil and partial shade—used for tropical effects in landscaping.

CAMELLIAS for Beauty and Color

The camellia has become one of the most popular winter flowering shrubs. Many varieties have been offered and collectors vie with each other for the newer kinds. We have many varieties in stock and can obtain others not listed. See us before you buy.

Priced according to size and variety. If you don't find what you want, ask us.

Alba Plena. Lovely, delicate pure white double.

C. M. Wilson. A perfect blush pink sport of Chandleri Elegans. New and outstanding. Flowers early and up to mid-season.

Chandleri elegans. One of the best peony-flowered kinds. Large white and rose variegated petals surrounding a center of tightly curled petals.

Coloney Firey (C. M. Hovey). Rich, bright formal double red.

Covina. Compact, free flowering, used as an ornamental shrub for the excellence of habit and foliage. Double rose-red flowers, are bright against the foliage.

Daikagura. Double deep rose-pink splotted with white. One of the earliest to bloom.

Debutante. Like a ball of delicious pink ice cream, full and double with twisted petals. Used for corsages.

Donckelari. Bright and showy with heavy thick petals—rich red marbled with white. Slow bushy growth.

Elena Nobile. Medium size flowers of bright red showing few stamens in center. Late flowering.

CARE OF CAMELLIAS

Camellias are easy to grow in a shaded, sheltered location. They need good drainage and a soil containing generous amounts of leaf mold or peat. Water generously during the growing season, but reduce water and not fertilize during the flowering season. They are very hardy plants and can be used in ornamental tubs or pots. We recommend feeding with a fertilizer designed for camellias.

BOTTLEBRUSH

Callistemon lanceolatus. Big, erect heads of dazzling crowded stamens, in bottle brush form, are boldly displayed against polished lance-like leaves. Hardy and drought resistant. Profuse bloomer. Sun. 8-10 ft.

CARISSA

Carissa grandiflora. Natal Plum. Excellent shrub for restricted areas. Does not grow too high and can be cut back if required. Deep green glossy leaves and fragrant white waxy flowers. Fruit red and plum-like. Hardy to 26°.

Carissa Grandiflora Prostrata. Prostrate Natal Plum. Low spreading shrub. Good for banks and ground covering. Like the above in every respect except in the habit of growth. Excellent foliage shrub.

CASSIA

Cassia artemisoides. Rounded shrub with dense gray-green finely cut foliage. In spring clouds of rich orange-yellow flowers make it very colorful. For hot dry sunny places. Very hardy. Dainty round flowers and greyish green foliage. Spreading, low habit of growth. Good drainage.

Francine. Best described as a Chandleri elegans with one uniform rose color. Otherwise identical.

Gigantea (Emperor Wilhelm). One of the finest peony type camellias. Large flowers. Heavy texture and brilliant coloring; currant red and white.

Glen 40. This is a beauty. Large 4-5-inch fully double formal flowers of rich bright red showing lovely salmon undertones.

Jordan's Pride (Hermé). Semi-double with large broad petals. Light pink with irregular border of white. Often shows rich red stripes radiating from center.

Julia Drayton (Mathotiana). Very large formal double, with petals broad, rounded and beautifully veined. Bright red.

Kumasaka. Informal double to peony-type, glowing rose-pink with slightly darker veins. Very heavy bloomer.

Laurel Leaf (Lallaroek). Although named for the foliage which is large and laurel-like in character it has very lovely pink flowers, too. Flowers are over four inches across, fully double with imbricated petals just the thing for a corsage.

Margarete Hertrich. Lasting pure white formal of 60 petals. One of the finest. Vigorous, upright.

Mrs. Tingley. A quite unusual camellia of the large formal type in salmon pink. Compact growth.

Pink Perfection. Formal double flowers of medium size in a lovely shell pink. One of the most popular. Makes a lovely corsage.

Pope Pius IX. Large formal double. A neat bush that flowers well. Rich salmon red.

Prof. Sargent. Small but different. Flowers deep dark red made of many lovely packed center petals which often conceal the outer petals. Semi-dwarf. Free flowering.

Purity. Symmetrical double white. Free flowering.

White Daikagura (Joshua E. Youtz). Full peony form to formal double and pure white. Like Daikagura, it is very early. One of the very best new camellias.

CALIFORNIA LILAC

The *Ceanothus* or California Lilac is one of our showiest native shrubs. Very hardy and by nature well adapted for use in areas where sun and drainage are available. They need little water after establishing. We offer tall and dwarf varieties selected for this area. If interested, please ask salesman.

Ceanothus gloriosus (Point Reyes Creeper). Forms a dense mat of dark green, holly-like foliage. Grows 18 inches tall and spreads to 4 feet. Fragrant lavender-blue spikes of bloom in spring. A fine ground cover.

Ceanothus griseus horizontalis (Carmel Creeper). Unusual mint-like leaves that are a fresh bright green color heavily cover the spreading branches. Will grow to 3 feet tall and spread to 6 feet. Lovely light blue spikes of bloom in spring. Excellent for covering banks.

Ceanothus Mountain Haze. An excellent hedge plant which may be pruned or allowed to grow free to a 6-foot informal hedge. Dark green, year-around foliage and a marvelous covering of soft blue flowers in April and May.

Ceanothus Sierra Blue. A vigorous, large, open shrub with dark green, glossy foliage and huge, lilac-like flowers of brightest blue. Reaches a height of 6 to 12 feet or more, but may be held at any size by pruning.

NIGHT SCENTED JASMINE

Cestrum Parqui. Makes a dense mass of light green foliage and clusters of inconspicuous whitish flowers which open at night to pour out their fragrance.

GERALDTON WAX FLOWER

Chamaelaucium Ciliatum. Medium to tall growing shrub with needle-like foliage graced by showy airy sprays of 5-petaled white to pink flowers. Fine as a cut flower. January-April. Sun and good drainage.

MEXICAN ORANGE

Choisya ternata. Low to medium size shrubs with light green shiny foliage and clusters of fragrant white flowers in spring. Very hardy.

ROCK ROSES

Cistus. Hardy shrubs for dry, sunny places where they flower and bloom throughout the summer. All have dainty round flowers and greyish green foliage. Spreading, low habit of growth. Good drainage.

Cistus corbariensis. Flowers pure white.

Cistus ladaniferus maculatus. Brown-Eyed Rock Rose. White with maroon dots at base of petals.

Cistus purpureus. Purple flowers, yellow at the base with maroon spots.

COCCULUS

Cocculus laurifolius. Grown for delightful deep green foliage. Leaves prettily veined. Makes a dense screen plant or medium-high specimen for sun or shade.

LOOKING GLASS PLANT

Coprosma Baueri. Excellent shrub for planting near coastal areas. Stands shearing, if required, but usually medium in size, dense growing. Leaves round, glossy dark green.

AUSTRALIAN FUCHSIA

Correa pulchella. Few low growing shrubs have had as much attention as this little one from Australia. Flowers pale to rich pink with flaring petals hang gracefully among the tiny round gray green leaves. Sun, good drainage.

Correa Magnifica. A medium size hardy shrub with rounded olive-gray leaves, the undersides of which are furry brown. The unusual, fuchsia-like flowers are chartreuse yellow and appear during the winter. Sun or part shade.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster horizontalis. Rockspray C. Tiny glossy deep green leaves clothe the flat spreading branches. Flowers in spring are white and precede the bright red berries.

Cotoneaster parneyi. Finest of the taller Cotoneasters with handsome deep green leaves—2 inches long and clusters of bright red berries in winter.

Other varieties available at nursery.

CANARY BIRD BUSH

Crotalaria agatiflora. A large bush or small tree with long graceful arching branches clothed in light green leaves and many yellow "Canary Bird" flowers. Sun. Tender.

EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS

Cyperus papyrus. Tall, reed like stems, to 6 feet, are topped by a large umbel of thread-like rays. Offers an unusual and pleasing effect in any tropical planting. Appreciates lots of water. Sun or shade.

DAPHNE

Daphne odora marginata. A most delightful low growing shrub with deep green, white-edged leaves and in early spring clusters of fragrant pink flowers. Sometimes temperamental but generally good drainage is essential and shade or part shade. Very hardy. Well worth trying.

ESCALLONIA

Escallonia organensis. Low to medium size shrub with glossy green foliage, often with bronzy tints and clusters of pink to white apple blossom-like flowers in large clusters.

EUGENIA

Eugenia myrtifolia. Brush Cherry. Much used as a hedge plant or as a sheared column for accent. Eugenia has reddish new foliage which turns to a deep green. White fluffy flowers and rose-purple berries. Makes a nice tree if untrimmed. Tender in colder sections.

Eugenia myrtifolia compacta. Close growing evergreen shrub. Excellent for landscape plantings or clipped hedges. Foliage dark, bronze green. White flowers followed by red berries.

EUONYMUS

Slow growing, very hardy evergreen shrub useful in the drier sections for home planting, hedges, etc. Needs full sun.

Euonymus japonicus. Deep green.

Euonymus japonicus aureo-marginatus. Yellow margined leaves.

Euonymus argenteo-marginatus. Silvery marbled leaves.



BRUNFELSIA FLORIBUNDA



BOUVARDIA, ALBATROSS



CISTUS



ESCALLONIA

Flowering Evergreens

PINEAPPLE GUAVA

Feijoa sellowiana Coolidge. Long oval fruit with delightful aroma and flavor. Does not require cross-pollination. Will bear fruit even when planted by itself.

Feijoa sellowiana. Tall, grey foliated shrub. Masses of white flowers with flaring, rich red stamens in spring. Very ornamental. Fruits are edible and used for jelly. Will grow in sun or shade.

FUCHSIAS

We make no attempt to list the many lovely varieties of this popular flowering shrub. The waxy pendant flowers are charming beyond description and flower profusely all summer, especially near the coast, or if given frequent watering in the lath house or shaded north side inland. They are available in singles and doubles, either erect shrubs or trailing plants for hanging baskets.

We invite you to select from our up-to-date stock.

GARDENIA

Gardenia Mystery. This is the best and largest double gardenia. Blooms during summer and occasionally throughout the year. For sun or part shade using a soil composed of peat, leaf mold and sand. Plant either in ground or in tubs. Do not cultivate but maintain a mulch of leaf-mold over roots. Hardy.

Gardenia veitchi. Although smaller blossoms than Mystery, this is the most free-flowering gardenia in existence. Once established, it produces great quantities of bloom full of sweet gardenia perfume.

GUAVAS

Fruiting shrubs with excellent qualities as ornamentals. Low to medium in height. They have showy fruit which, incidentally, is used for jellies and preserves. Sun.

Red Strawberry. Round, deep red fruits. Hardy.

Pineapple. See Feijoa.

HEATHERS

Of the two distinct types of heather, we suggest the long tube-shaped or French Heather for immediate effects. Needs a peat soil and drainage. Sun.

Erica melanthera rubra. Best of the long-lived heathers. Plumy masses of grey green foliage covered with tiny rose colored flowers in winter and early spring.

HYPERICUM

By hardy—we mean plants will withstand winter temperatures without serious damage.



CEANOTHUS

XYLOSMA SENTICOSA

Practical Shrubs (Continued)

HIBISCUS

The lush green foliage and flaring brightly colored flowers make of hibiscus one of our most popular shrubs. Although tender to frost, they recover quickly if frosted and keep right on making the garden lovely and colorful. Give plenty of sun and a rich soil. Not recommended for colder sections.

Agnes Gault. Largest pink single.

California Gold. A beautiful single variety. Color is rich gold shading into carmine-orange in the center. Profuse bloomer.

Crown of Bohemia. Double yellow with shadings of orange and bronze.

Kate Sessions. Largest single. Velvety, amber-pink flowers with overlapping petals of crepe-like appearance.

Kona. Double Agnes Gault. Same color but smaller flowers.

Red Monarch. Large double, deep red.

San Diego Red (Brilliant). Clear flaming scarlet.

White Wings. Has narrow white petals with cherry center.

Other Varieties Available

HOLLY

Ilex aquifolium. **English Holly.** Deep green spiny leaves like the traditional Holly of Christmas with bright red berries on female plants. Prefers part shade. Very hardy except to bright sun.

Ilex aquifolium variegata. **Variegated English Holly.** Similar to English Holly, but leaves with white margins.

Ilex burfordi. **Burford Holly.** Best for Southern California. This holly bears heavy crops of berries but leaves have no spines. Very hardy and will take sun.

Ilex cornuta. **Chinese Holly.** Deeply notched, bright red polished leaves and bright red berries. The plant thrives in sun as well as in shade. Hardy. Other Varieties Available

HYDRANGEA

French hybrids. Many large flowered dwarf kinds are available. The colors range from white, through pink and red to blue. Excellent for light shady places.

Hydrangea hortensis. Larger growing becoming a rounded shrub 4 to 6 feet high covered in early summer with large trusses of pink or blue flowers. Blue results from keeping soil acid by application of alum or iron sulfate.

HYPERICUM—Gold Flower

Hypericum moserianum. Easy to grow low foreground shrub with 2-inch big golden yellow flowers in early spring and summer. Full sun or part shade.

Hypericum patulum henryi. Dwarf free-flowering shrub of compact habit, covered with large shiny yellow flowers most of summer. Sun or very light shade. Very hardy.

LANTANA

The showy Lantana grown everywhere in Southern California is **Lantana Camara.** It is available in dwarf forms and in several colors. It is semi-hardy and does best in full sun.

Dwarf Lantanas. Yellow, white, orange-red and pink.

Lantana Sellowiana. Trailing Lantana used as a low ground cover which seldom exceeds a foot in height and seems to be ever in bloom. Flowers mauve. Cut back after winter to let vigorous new growth take over.

TEA TREE

Leptospermum scoparium flore pleno. Dwarf and compact. Flowers bright rose-pink, double, very showy in spring. Hardy.

Leptospermum New Hybrids. We offer a selection of new hybrids developed by Dr. Lammerts, including **Ruby Glow** and other varieties in new and interesting colors and habits of growth.

PRIVET

Ligustrum texanum. **Wax Leaf Ligustrum.** Large, glossy, deep rich green leaves and fragrant white flowers in spring. This is one of the best ornamentals for trimmed specimens, hedges, or just as a foundation shrub about the house.

Ligustrum ovalifolium variegatum. **Golden Privet.** Very hardy specimen shrub. Some plants completely golden yellow, others with some areas rich, deep green.

Some Privets available in flats for hedge planting.

GARDENIA MYSTERY



Under the name "shrub" you will find plants of many different shapes, sizes, growing habits, foliage, blooms and colors. By choosing the right shrub for the correct spot in your garden, you can enhance their beauty tenfold.

Many shrubs not listed may be available. If you do not find listed what you want please inquire.

HIBISCUS



FLOWERING EVERGREEN SHRUBS (Continued)

HOLLY-GRAPE

Mahonia Aquifolium. Dwarf, compact shrub with rich green holly-like foliage showing shiny bronze tints. Flowers bright yellow in showy clusters are followed by blue grape-like fruits. Hardy. Sun or shade.

Mahonia Bealei. Here is a wonderful plant for creating a tropical effect and one which is hardy. Tall stems and big olive-green leaves with bluish veins are always at their best. In spring, racemes of soft yellow flowers are borne at the tip of each stem, followed, in fall, with clusters of blue berries. Sun or shade. Appreciates moisture.

Mahonia lomariifolia. Stiff, erect, spectacular evergreen shrub, to 4 feet or more, with long, wavy, toothed, dark green leaves in rosettes around the branches. Very rare.

MEYER LEMON

Dwarf Meyer Lemon. One of the most popular and satisfying ornamentals on our list. This shrub with light green leaves, clusters of fragrant white, lavender tinted flowers and edible lemons is both ornamental and useful. Dwarf, dense growing and hardy. Sun.

AFRICAN BOX

Myrsine africana. Like Boxwood in appearance, habit of growth and size of leaves. Grows rapidly and often shows reddish tints on foliage. Useful as a low hedge. Hardy.

MYRTLES

Myrtus. One of the easiest and most satisfactory small leaved shrubs for Southern California. The tiny dark green leaves, aromatic when bruised, closely cover the twigs and stand shearing if used in hedges. Flowers white in summer.

Myrtus communis compacta. Dwarf Compact Myrtle. Dwarf and compact. Makes a low specimen or dwarf hedge. Other varieties are available.

HEAVENLY BAMBOO

Nandina domestica. A low 2-3 foot shrub with finely divided leaves which turn bright red in autumn. In some localities large flat clusters of bright scarlet berries appear in winter. Very hardy. Sun.

OLEANDERS

Nerium oleander. Hardy, vigorous drought resistant shrubs which seem to thrive on summer heat. Long leathery leaves and large clusters of pretty showy flowers seem to come in never ending profusion. Sun.

Cherry Red. Single cherry red.

Mrs. Roeding. Very fine double salmon pink. Dwarf and bushy.

White. Popular white single.

Rosea. Double pink.

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus fragrans. Sweet Olive. Large pointed glossy leaves on long arching stems. Flowers not showy but delightfully scented, particularly at night. Hardy. Can be trained as a vine to walls or trellis.

Osmanthus ilicifolius Variegatus. Irregularly spined leaves of leathery texture, dark green variegated. Fragrant white flowers in fall, winter or early spring.

PHILODENDRONS

See Tropical Shrubs, page 15.

OUTDOOR PHILODENDRON

Philodendron Selloum. While this magnificent plant can also be grown indoors, one of its great advantages is the fact that it is the only philodendron really at home in your patio or other shaded outdoor location. The leaves are immense, glossy, and deeply lobed. A wonderful theme plant for a tropical setting, reaching considerable size in a short while. Relatively hardy. Other varieties available.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX

Phormium Tenax. Long, stiff, sword-like leaves margined with red and orange lines. Very suitable for tub planting. Will do well in desert areas.

Phormium tenax Bronze. Grows similar to the foregoing variety except that leaves are bronze green.

Phormium tenax Variegatum. Broad white and yellow streaked leaves, rising like a giant yucca from the ground, forming wide clumps to 6 or 7 feet. Hardy. Sun.

CALIFORNIA HOLLY, TOYON

Photinia arbutifolia. A bright Christmas Berry. This native shrub with rich green leaves and brilliant red berries makes a beautiful specimen shrub. Although sometimes difficult to establish, it is well worth trying. Very hardy.

Chinese Photinia. *Photinia serrulata.* Quite different with its broad, long toothed leaves which take on brilliant hues of red and bronze when unfolding and again in winter. Large clusters of flowers and berries. Very hardy.

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum tobira. Handsome hardy spreading shrub with dark glossy leaves and clusters of fragrant waxy flowers in white changing to creamy yellow. Fruits ornamental. Sun or shade.

Pittosporum tobira variegata. Leaves gray-green with white margins. Habit of growth dwarfed and more spreading. Hardy and attractive.

Pittosporum undulatum. Victorian Box. Makes a large shrub or small round-headed tree or hedge. Leaves rich green with waxy edges, yellowish flowers fragrant at night and orange fruits. Not recommended for colder sections.

PRINCESS FLOWER

Pleroma grandiflora. Whether kept as a low shrub by pruning or allowed to expand to its full height, this is one of the prettiest and loveliest shrubs on the list. Reddish tinted green leaves and large 2-3 inch purple flowers with fishhook stamens are always beautiful. Does best in shade and slightly acid soil. Tender.

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago capensis. Only showy blue flowered shrub. Produces masses of phlox-like blue flowers all summer and fall, so heavy as to conceal foliage. Needs little care, can be kept small by pruning and is neat in appearance at all times. Sun.

POINSETTIAS

Botanically *Euphorbia pulcherrima*. The poinsettia strikes a nostalgic note in the minds of all for it is the flower so cherished at Christmas. It grows well here in sunny places and to some height, too!

We offer the **Single** and **double** (Henrietta Ecke) types.

POLYGALA

Polygala dalmaisiana. One of the best ever-blooming dwarf shrubs. Small, light green leaves set closely on the plant are generously covered with quantities of orchid-like mauve flowers all year 'round. Sun. Hardy.

CHERRY LAURELS

Prunus caroliniana. Carolina Cherry. For specimens or screen planting the deep, glossy green foliage is hard to beat. Flowers white followed by black cherries.

Prunus Lyoni. Catalina Cherry. Large shrub or small tree, useful as tall hedge. Beautiful deep rich green leaves about 5 inches long are holly-like. Hardy.

Prunus ilicifolia. Holly-leaf Cherry. Tall shrub with holly-like leaves useful for background or screening unwanted views. Dry soil and full sun.

PYRACANTHA

These shrubs are the most generally planted for colorful masses of berries in fall and winter. Deep green foliage. Clouds of white flowers in spring are followed by a brilliant display of berries. So many forms and selections have reached the market that we have selected what we consider the best type for this locality. Please make your selection at the nursery.

Pyracantha duvali (Plant Pat. No. 346). Heavy fruiting with large red berries. Shrub needs room so the glossy dense foliage and huge crops of berries can be shown to advantage.

Pyracantha Victory Late. fruiting variety with very large berries, rich red with bright sheen. Robust shrub makes an excellent specimen plant. Holds berries longest of all.

Pyracantha Rosedale. One of the earliest to show color. Abundant dark red berries on arching branches, more upright than spreading. Foliage dark glossy green.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis indica rosea. A new variety with bright pink flowers and neat glossy foliage. Grows slowly, 3-6 feet. Also new hybrids of pink and rose shades available in limited quantities.

TRAILING ROSEMARY

Rosmarinus Lockwoodi. A dwarf growing shrub seldom over 6 inches high with deep green foliage. Stems root as they go, making a wonderful cover shrub. Flowers are borne in large clusters and are a clear light blue.

Our salesmen are well qualified to advise on gardening problems and selection of shrubs or trees for planting.

FLOWERING EVERGREEN SHRUBS (Continued)

BIRD OF PARADISE

Strelitzia reginae. Familiar to all are these lovely birds with their blue and orange coloration sprouting stately from within a cluster of banana-like leaves. Rich soil and sun. Hardy but may freeze in coldest areas.

Strelitzia Nicolai. Quite different in growth habit from Reginae, this tropical beauty develops a clump of thick trunks something like a banana tree, and reaches a height of 10 feet or more. Broad, long leaves, with flowers on relatively short stems just above the leaf. The blossoms are huge, more than double the size of the familiar Reginae, with ivory white petals and blue tongue.

VERONICAS

Generally these shrubs are associated with coastal plantings but occasionally, where water can be given, they do amazingly well inland.

Veronica andersoni. Small rounded shrub. Clear blue spikes.

Veronica imperialis. Small rounded bush with bright purple-crimson flowers. Blooms all summer, stands sun and heat and is hardy to 27°.

VIBURNUMS

Viburnum burkwoodi. Vigorous semi-ever green shrub with heads of fragrant pink and white flowers in spring. Sun.

Viburnum suspensum. Dense, medium to tall growing shrub with rounded leaves. Very neat at all times. Attractive either as specimen or hedge. White flowers. Hardy. Sun or shade.

Viburnum tinus robustum (Laurestinus). An excellent dense growing tall shrub. Deep green glossy leaves and clusters of pink buds which open to white flowers in late winter and spring. Very hardy.

Viburnum japonicum. Large medium-green foliage on a robust, bushy, tall shrub for full sun or partial shade.

XYLOSMA

Xylosma senticosa. Comes near being an all-around shrub. May be used as a ground cover or trained espalier on walls or trellis or allowed to grow as a free-standing shrub. Light green foliage with burnished tints. Sun or light shade.

Exotic Tropical Shrubs

CLASSIC ACANTHUS

Acanthus mollis. A dense 2½-foot clump of huge deeply notched leaves that maintains its polished appearance through the year. Sizeable whitish bloom. Hardy. Part shade.

ARALIAS

Aralia Sieboldi. Glossy Aralia. Hardy shrub with glossy deep green finger-like divisions. Very useful for tubs and plant boxes where it is often used with modern buildings. Useful also in deep shade. Very hardy.

Aralia papyrifera. Rice Paper Plant. Taller and bolder in growth with leaves often 12-15 inches across, well clothed, a stout tree-like stem. Tender to frost but recovers quickly. Sun. Plant for tropical effects.

GOLD DUST PLANT

Aucuba japonica variegated.*
Aucuba Japonica.*

SHRUB BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea, Temple Fire.*

ELEPHANT EAR

Caladium esculentum.*

EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS

Cyperus papyrus. Tall, reed-like stems, to 6 feet, are topped by a large umbel of thread-like rays. Offers an unusual and pleasing effect in any tropical planting. Appreciates lots of water. Sun or shade.

FERNS

Alsophila australis (Tree Fern). A slender, graceful stem surrounded by a spreading head of long, light green fronds, enhances any planting. Especially suitable for tropical effects. Prefers a moist, shaded location.

Dicksonia antarctica. While this tree fern is slower growing than Alsophila, it reaches a height of 10 feet and presents a more dense growth of fronds. It is distinctly more resistant to cold, and where Alsophila is too tender, this exotic and attractive plant is the perfect answer.

Woodwardia. fimbriata. Giant Chain Fern. Large and coarse with fronds up to 5 ft. Requires little care.

Polystichum sitsomi. Holly Fern. Many tiered and toothed pinnates. Rich dark color.

DRACAENA PALM

Cordyline (Dracaena) indivisa. Erect trunks from which narrow lance-like leaves radiate. Striking plant for accent planting. Grows to 12 feet in sun. Hardy.

MAHONIA

Mahonia bealei.*

Mahonia lomarifolia.*

HONEYBUSH

Melianthus major. A spreading shrub which is used chiefly for tropical effect. The restless, grey blue foliage mass is of greatest interest because of its unique texture. Also bears a dark red or chocolate-colored spike of flowers in mid-winter.

HEAVENLY BAMBOO

Nandina domestica.*

OUTDOOR PHILODENDRON

Philodendron Selloum. While this magnificent plant can also be grown indoors, one of its great advantages is the fact that it is the only philodendron really at home in your patio or other shaded outdoor location. The leaves are immense, glossy, and deeply lobed. A wonderful theme plant for a tropical setting, reaching considerable size in a short while. Relatively hardy. Other varieties available.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX

Phormium tenax. Long, stiff, sword-like leaves margined with red and orange lines. Very suitable for tub planting. Will do well in desert areas.

Phormium tenax variegatum. Broad white and yellow streaked leaves, rising like a giant yucca from the ground, forming wide clumps to 6 or 7 feet. Hardy. Sun.

Phormium tenax bronze. Narrow 4-ft. leaves of bronze-green. Spring blooming with peculiarly shaped flowers of dark red to yellow.

BIRD OF PARADISE

Strelitzia reginae.*

Strelitzia Nicolai.*

*Also listed and described under Flowering Evergreen Shrubs.



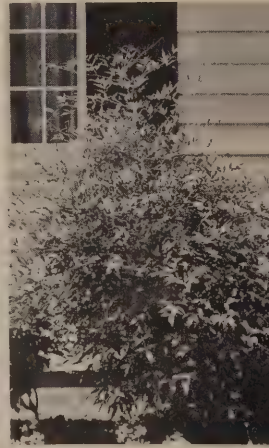
PHILODENDRON SELLOUM



MAHONIA LOMARIFOLIA



AUCUBA JAPONICA



HEAVENLY BAMBOO

Hardy Deciduous Shrubs

DECIDUOUS IN WINTER... A BLAZE OF BLOOM IN THEIR SEASON

Price depends on variety and size selected.

JAPANESE MAPLE

Acer Palmatum. The slender drooping branches are closely lined with small, maple-like leaves that are rosy-red in spring, glistening green in summer and rich shades of scarlet and gold for autumn. Sun or shade.

ROSE OF SHARON

Althea Syriacus. Very hardy Hibiscus making a large shrub or 15-foot tree. Flowers single or double. Summer into autumn.

Lavender, Mauve, Pink, White.

DWARF FLOWERING ALMOND

Amygdalus nana. Spectacular early each spring when every branchlet is crowned with very double flowers. Pink or white.

FLOWERING QUINCE

Cydonia japonica. Low spreading deciduous shrub which becomes a blaze of color each spring as the 5-petaled flowers open. Some produce fruits resembling quinces. Very hardy. Pink and scarlet available.

CHINESE MAGNOLIA

Magnolia soulangeana. Each spring just before the leaves appear, every branch becomes decorated with large lily-like flowers—rose-red blended with white. They are slow growing but dependable and improve each year. Good soil and lots of water. Other varieties available at nursery.

MOCK ORANGE

Philadelphus virginialis. A hardy and reliable rounded shrub of medium height. Light green foliage and masses of semi-double pure white fragrant flowers in early summer. Fine for cutting.

POMEGRANATES

Punica Granatum. Double bright orange-red flowers all summer. Drought resistant and revealing in hot, bright sun. 6-8 ft.

Punica Granatum nana. Dwarf shrub under 3 ft. Lively red flowers and interesting fruits. Makes a fine low hedge and fits in well as a low shrub in the planting scheme.

BRIDAL WREATHS

Spiraea Reevesiana. Double Bridal Wreath. A hardy specimen with light green foliage, arching branches. Flowers exquisite, small, double and pure white. Sun.

Spiraea Vanhouttei. Gracefully arching sprays densely covered with single white flowers in early spring. Very hardy. Sun.

LILACS

Syringa persica laciniata. Cut-leaf Persian Lilac. Most reliable lilac for California. Flowers lilac colored in small sprays in early summer.

French Hybrids. For those who want lilacs and are willing to "miss" an occasional season, we offer grafted plants in white, lavender, purple and blue, single or double.

SNOWBALL

Viburnum opulus sterile. A 6-10 ft. shrub producing masses of round flower heads every spring. May-June. Vigorous and hardy. Sun.

WEIGELA

Weigela Eva Rathke. Dark green foliage and masses of ruby red trumpet shaped flowers in spring and early summer.

Weigela rosea. Taller growing and making a mass of light pink flowers in spring and early summer.

FORSYTHIA

FLOWERING QUINCE

MAGNOLIA
SOULANGEANA

LILACS



ROSE OF SHARON



MOCK ORANGE



JAPANESE MAPLE



NEW WAY TO SPRAY with ANTROL HOSE-SPRAY concentrates!

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CRABGRASS KILLER	Disodium Methyl Arsonate compound acclaimed as fastest, safest, surest killer of crabgrass, many other weeds. \$2.69 pt.*
2,4-D WEED KILLER	Death to broad-leaved weeds — Dandelion, Goldenrod, Wild Mustard, most others. Won't harm delicate lawns, plants. \$1.69 pt.*
GARDEN INSECT KILLER	Contains fast-acting Malathion! Kills Aphids, Thrips, Mites, etc., on roses, flowers, ornamentals, trees, vegetables, fruit. \$2.39 pt.*

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1 lb. 39c; 2½ lbs. 79c; 6 lbs. \$1.79; 10 lbs. \$2.79;
50 lbs. \$11.75

DIVIDENDS ON ROSES

For the amount of care they need, few plants give a bigger return to the gardener than roses.

Modern roses have an immense range of types, color, foliage, growth habits and deliver from three to five crops of bloom each season—which means color in the garden from early spring until late fall. Almost no other type of plant material gives such bloom return for its care.

They may be used for bedding and border effect, tree effects, as climbers, or as spot specimens in the general landscape picture.

The best economy in acquiring roses is not a matter of price but of the grade of plant you buy. A top grade rose starts good production the very first season, while the lesser grades which cost less in the initial price, take two and sometimes three seasons to catch up.

The first thing is to buy top grade plants from a reliable dealer. The next thing is to get them planted properly.

If these two steps are taken well, the ensuing steps are easier and the returns increasingly better.

Choose an open area for your rose planting, whether it be a bed or a single specimen or small group. By "open area" is meant a spot that gets at least half a day of sunlight, preferably in the morning and early afternoon. It also means a location where there is good air circulation. Poor air circulation is one of the basic promoters of mildew and other fungous diseases in roses.

Good drainage and neutral soil—neither very acid nor very alkaline—are the roses' preference.

When you bring your rose bushes home, plan to immerse them completely in a tub or barrel of water overnight so that they will thoroughly fill their tissues with moisture.

Prune off damaged or insignificant twiggy stems, and damaged roots.

Meanwhile the holes into which the roses are to go should be dug about two feet deep and wide enough to accommodate the spread of the roots naturally.

At the bottom of the hole, build in the center, a cone-shaped mound of earth on which the base is to rest. Make sure that when the plant is set on the cone that the bud union, which is the knob where the rose was budded into the understock, will be slightly above the level of the ground surface. Raise or cut down the cone to meet this condition.

Seat the rose on the mound and spread out the roots on all sides naturally, so that they will lie at an angle of about 30 degrees from the center. Fill in with earth, puddle around the roots and get the plant firmly seated and build around the above-ground stem structure, a mound of moist earth

sufficient to protect the stems from evaporation in the wind.

In about 10 days or two weeks begin scraping lightly away from the stems and if growth has begun to break, level the mound down so that the plant stands with the bud union just above the ground level.

Scrape a shallow ring trench around the plant at about the outer limit of the root spread underground, sprinkle in fertilizer, water and cover.

Keep the beds moist continually except at times when you wish to give the plants a brief period of dormancy—as many like to do in midsummer so that they can come into the fall bloom crop with extra vigor. Watering can be done by sub-irrigation if you care to build in a tile line along the bed, or by face-down use of soil soakers. Roses like moisture on their foliage also but sprinkling of this sort should be done when the sun is not directly on them or you may get foliage burn.

As heavy feeders and prolific bloom producers, they must be more often fertilized than many other plants. At least a month before each bloom crop, a liquid fertilizer or a commercial fertilizer that will readily become available as the soil is soaked is good. Half a cup of well-balanced fertilizer around each plant and well watered-in is an effective formulae.

Roses hardly go dormant in California and so the pruning job is somewhat of a problem. The heaviest pruning should be in January. It consists of cutting out old and damaged wood. Shortening back new growth about half of the previous season's growth, removing canes that cross or bind each other and keeping the bush open in the center to a reasonable degree.

Modern fungicidal sprays are developed which do not demand complete dormancy

in the plan, and these can be used for the mid-winter spray program. All fallen foliage, cuttings, etc., on the bed should be raked away in the fall or winter and the surfaces sprayed with fungicide to eliminate black spot, mildew and other spores that may have carried over from the past season.

Mulch the rose bed with a layer of peat to retain moisture and simplify the weed control problem. Plan on raking the old mulch away and replacing it with fresh mulch each season to keep down the fungous disease threat to a minimum. The old mulch buried in a fairly deep trench and covered over will be self-sterilized of fungous spores by the action of underground bacteria in a few seasons and can go back into circulation.

A continuing program of pruning can be carried on in the ordinary routine of cutting blooms for the house. To keep growth vigorous leave a certain amount of foliage on each cane from which blooms are cut.

All pruning cuts over $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter should be protected with asphalt based pruning paint to limit evaporation and to reduce chances of dying back below the point of the cut.

In spite of the alarmist words one reads and hears about rose diseases, it is possible to keep your roses vigorous and healthy with a very slight routine of dusting or spraying. A preventive spray or dust routine with either separate fungicide and insecticide materials, from the time spring growth starts at intervals of 10 days or two weeks, will keep the average rose planting in excellent condition—and will probably take a matter of only a few minutes for each application.

Get them chosen and planted properly in the first place and you will have fewer problems of care through the ensuing years.



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Instantly soluble, complete and balanced. For all house plants, garden flowers, vegetables, shrubs and lawn. Grows better plants in poorest soil, in sand or in solution of HYPONeX and water alone. 1 oz. makes 6 gals. liquid plant food.

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Good Housekeeping
IF NOT AS ADVERTISED THEREIN

SOIL BANKING

Composting garden waste is not only a convenience and an economy but actually sets up a soil savings bank for you that pays bigger and bigger dividends through the years.

Compost is simply the human method of speeding up a process that nature has been operating for millions of years to enrich soil and promote better growth of vegetation.

Into the compost pit or pile or bin goes all the waste vegetable matter from your home grounds—lawn cuttings, fallen leaves, old annuals you pull up in the fall clean-up or discarded unused stuff from the vegetable garden, or even vegetable peelings from the kitchen. Bacterial action breaks it down and turns it into the rich humus such as you find on the forest floor where centuries of fallen and decayed vegetation has been reconverted into earth material.

Your compost project converts into a one, two or three-season job what nature may spread over a longer time.

Location can be in a remote corner screened by buildings from the house or outdoor living areas, or you can put it behind a wall screen over which vines or espalier material is trained, or enclose it within a hedge of shrubs. It can be any size convenient in length or width but should not be built too high. Three to 5 feet is the size usually preferred. If your ground is excellently drained you can dig a ditch or trench area and throw your compost material into this. Otherwise mounds of compost on top of the ground or in bins built in the selected area will do the job. Remember the compost must be turned occasionally to speed its breakdown and thorough mixing. For this reason, best plan for from three to four trenches, piles or bins to keep the process constant from season to season.

One excellent bin method is to build a square box of redwood or other timber treated to resist decay, and to put two cross divisions in to break it into four bins. A 12-foot square will thus divide into four bins each 6 feet square. Compost built in the first bin can be turned into the next adjacent bin when it is full and new material begins going into the first bin. Pro-

gressively with each turn-over the four bins are filled and in the ordinary process of break-down the compost in the fourth bin will be ready to begin being hauled back and spread on the lawn or gardens. Thus you will always have a bin to receive fresh cuttings, will simplify the procedure of turning—and will always have complete compost ready for any garden use you may need it for.

If you use either the mound or the trench method, it is a good idea to set up mounds or trenches in series and use the same progressive method of turning.

Build the compost in layers. Different materials will pile loosely to different depths. Lawn cuttings will not naturally be more compact than dry autumn leaves. Wet down each layer and with a roller or plank press it down to a thickness of six to eight inches. Sprinkle over the surface, manure or commercial fertilizer. Organic gardeners prefer only organic manures. Others can use any commercial chemical fertilizer, or can work out their own formula. The purpose of the fertilizer is to speed up the bacterial breakdown of the plant material. Some throw a cupful of ammonium sulphate or ammonium nitrate over the surface. Another formulae is one tablespoonful of ammonium sulphate, three of superphosphate and two of muriate of potash dissolved in two gallons of water and applied over the surface with a sprinkler.

After scattering the fertilizer, turn a sprinkler or hose onto the pile and soak it thoroughly.

Cover the surface with a light coating of topsoil and start the next layer on top of it.

Cover the completed pile or bin with 3 or 4 inches of topsoil, and pile it so that it slopes in from the edges toward the center, making a natural saucer which will catch water and pass it on to the pile underneath.

The end product which can be attained in the second season if things are properly handled is a humus fertilizer approximately as rich or richer than barnyard manure. That's where your compost soil bank starts paying dividends.

The reason for adding fertilizing material to compost is this: the vegetation you throw on the pile can return to it only the chemical elements which this material itself contains. If it is deficient in some of the necessary chemicals the compost will be no richer. If, in the process of breakdown the extra fertilizing media are added, this not only speeds the composting process but enriches the fertility of the product.

Things **not** to put into the compost are weeds that have matured and carry a lot of seeds, hard twigs, branches, etc.

If you have fir trees or other trees that are normally acid in their foliage, you can make a separate compost of these especially to use on rhododendrons, azaleas and other acid-preferring plants.

Another good composting trick is to build a 3 to 4-foot pile of leaves, lawn cuttings, etc., of any size ground dimension you wish and cover it with about 8 to 12 inches of topsoil. In the planting season plant beans, cucumbers, melons, squashes, etc., in the top layer. They will do a good job, will turn the pile into a decorative garden piece and after the harvest, the entire structure then can be taken down and tilled into the other areas of your garden where you need soil conditioning.

ATLAS

FISH EMULSION FERTILIZER

the ORIGINAL fish fertilizer emulsion

Complete, balanced liquid plant food made from sea-going fish. 100% organic. Non-burning, deodorized. Works rapidly. Inexpensive. Gives vigorous growth. Feed as you water. 1 tsp. to gallon of water for most outdoor plants. Unsurpassed for all plants, outdoor and indoors. As advertised in garden magazines.

Trial 4 oz. size, 39c

Pint . . . \$1.00
Quart . . \$1.65
Gallon . \$4.95

Pilgrims learned from Indians to use Fish Fertilizer

Year Around Gardening in Southern California

A CALENDAR OF MONTHLY ACTIVITIES

<p>JANUARY</p> <p>Pruning: Now is the time to prune roses, deciduous trees and shrubs, vines.</p> <p>Pest Control: Dormant spray for scale on fruit trees and shrubs and against curly leaf and mites. Crab grass control.</p> <p>Planting: The ideal planting time for bare root trees, shrubs and roses.</p> <p>Specially attractive in January: Camellias Pyracantha Burford Holly Heather</p>	<p>FEBRUARY</p> <p>Pruning: Finish work on roses and deciduous shrubs before growth starts. Prune tropical plants like hibiscus after danger of frost.</p> <p>Pest Control: Spray trees and berries against curly leaf and mites when buds begin to swell. Crab grass control.</p> <p>Planting: All bare root plants. Citrus.</p> <p>Specially attractive in February: Camellias Azaleas Flowering cherries, peaches, plums Flowering Quince</p>	<p>MARCH</p> <p>Pruning: Camellias and azaleas after blooming. Fuchsias.</p> <p>Pest Control: Get those first aphids.</p> <p>Fertilize: Roses, avocados.</p> <p>Planting: Citrus, avocados and other tropical fruit. Bedding plants, perennials, tuberous begonias, dahlias, caladium, and last chance for bare root stock.</p> <p>Specially attractive in March: Azaleas Spiraea Snowballs Fall planted bulbs</p>
<p>APRIL</p> <p>Fertilize: Lawns, shrubs, trees.</p> <p>Pest Control: General garden spraying, with special attention to aphids and mildew.</p> <p>Planting: Bedding plants, dahlias, ornamental shrubs, carnations, chrysanthemums, and as always, any plants from containers.</p> <p>Specially attractive in April: Azaleas Flowering deciduous shrubs Fall planted bulbs Ceanothus Roses</p>	<p>MAY</p> <p>Fertilize: Lawns, shrubs, trees.</p> <p>Pest Control: General garden spray program with special attention to ants, snails, slugs. Mildew control. Crab grass control.</p> <p>Planting: Bedding plants, shrubs, trees, dahlias, carnations, chrysanthemums—any plants from containers.</p> <p>Specially attractive in May: Roses Ceanothus Rhododendron Viburnum Fuchsia Wisteria</p>	<p>JUNE</p> <p>Fertilize: Deciduous shrubs, dichondra.</p> <p>Prune: Deciduous flowering shrubs.</p> <p>Pest Control: Work against snails, slugs, sowbugs, lawn moths, mildew, flies.</p> <p>Planting: Bedding plants, bougainvillea, any plants from containers.</p> <p>Specially attractive in June: Jacaranda Roses Magnolia grandiflora Star Jasmine Fuchsias Hydrangeas</p>
<p>JULY</p> <p>Watering: From now on be sure to keep up long, deep watering.</p> <p>Fertilize: Particularly as a mulch.</p> <p>Pest Control: Sowbugs, ants, flies, lawn moths.</p> <p>Plant: Anything grown in containers.</p> <p>Specially attractive in July: Bedding plants Hibiscus Lantana Plumbago Gardenias Ochna</p>	<p>AUGUST</p> <p>In coastal areas, fertilize roses and give light pruning to bring on fall bloom.</p> <p>Watering: Arrange with your neighbor for watering while you vacation, for just two weeks of neglect is too much for some plants.</p> <p>Planting: Now is the time to plant seed for winter annuals like calendulas and to get early sweet peas started. Also any plants from containers.</p> <p>Specially attractive in August: Bedding plants Crape Myrtle Hibiscus Bougainvillea</p>	<p>SEPTEMBER</p> <p>Fertilize: Roses. This is the time for the last feeding of the year for camellias and azaleas.</p> <p>Pest Control: Spray for black scale.</p> <p>Planting: Sweet peas, winter annuals like calendulas, stocks, and snapdragons. The fall bulbs, Ranunculus, Anemones, etc., are available for your spring garden.</p> <p>Specially attractive in September: Crape Myrtle Roses Bougainvillea</p>
<p>OCTOBER</p> <p>Fertilize: Lawns. The best month to reseed Bermuda lawns, start new lawn or reseed an old.</p> <p>Pest Control: Mildew is often troublesome about now.</p> <p>Planting: Bulbs like tulips, daffodils, etc., winter annuals and perennials. Anything from containers.</p> <p>Specially attractive in October: Early camellias Early azaleas Cotoneaster Liquidambar Ginkgo</p>	<p>NOVEMBER</p> <p>Reseed Bermuda lawns.</p> <p>Fertilize: Lawns.</p> <p>Watering: If rainfall is scant don't fail to continue regular irrigation.</p> <p>Planting: Fall bulbs; any plants from containers.</p> <p>Specially attractive in November: Pyracantha Cotoneaster Camellias Azaleas Heather</p>	<p>DECEMBER</p> <p>Pest Control: Dormant spray for fruit trees. Borer control.</p> <p>Planting: Last chance for fall bulbs. Now is the best time to plant coniferous evergreens, particularly if balled and burlapped.</p> <p>Specially attractive in December: Camellias Azaleas Pyracantha Photinia arbutifolia Heather Poinsettia Flowering gift plants for Christmas</p>

PLANTING GUIDE... SUGGESTIONS FOR SHRUB PLANTING

Plants with-Conspicuous Flowers

WHITE

Abelia	Diosma	Myrtus
grandiflora	Escallonia	Oleander
Arbutus	Gardenia	Peach
Azalea	Hydrangea	Philadelphus
Bouvardia	Jasmine	Photinia
Camellias	Lepto-	Pyracantha
Choisya	spermum	Spiraea
Cistus	Lemon	Star Jasmine
Daphne	Magnolia	Viburnum

PINK

Abelia	Cydonia	Lepto-
Edward	Daphne	spermum
Goucher	Diosma	Magnolia
Azalea	Erica	Oleander
Camellias	Escallonia	Peach
Cistus	Hibiscus	Plum
Correa	Hydrangea	Weigela
Crabapple	Lantana	

RED

Abutilon	Cydonia	Oleander
Azalea	Escallonia	Peach
Bignonia	Eucalyptus	Veronica
Bougain-	Hibiscus	Weigela
villia	Hydrangea	
Camellias	Lantana	

YELLOW

Acacia	Gelsemium	Jasmine
Bignonia	Hibiscus	Lantana
Broom	Hypericum	Lonicera

ORANGE

Abutilon	Hibiscus	Mahonia
Azalea	Lantana	Pomegranate
Chorizema		

BLUE

Ceanothus	Passiflora	Rosemary
Ceratostigma	Pleroma	Veronica
Hydrangea	Plumbago	Wisteria
Lilac		

Seashore Plants

May be safely planted near the seashore for exposure to salt-air breezes.

Abelia	Coprosma	Lantana
grandiflora	Correa	Lepto-
Acacia	Cypress	spermum
Barberry	Elm	Lonicera
Camphor	Escallonia	Pepper Tree
Ceratonina	Eugenia	Plumbago
Ceratostigma	Fraxinus	Rosemary
Choisya	Gelsemium	Viburnum
Cistus	Hypericum	suspensum

Drought-resisting Plants

Grow in hot, dry locations without a great deal of water after the plants are established.

Acacia	Eucalyptus	Olive
Ceanothus	Fraxinus	Pepper Tree
Ceratonina	Lepto-	Prunus
Cistus	spermum	ilicifolia
Cypress	Myrsine	Quercus
Diosma	Myrtle	Rosemary
Elm	Nerium	

About the House—Foundation

Arborvitae	Escallonia	Pittosporum
Abelias	Holly (Ilex)	Polygala
Aucuba	Junipers	Pyracantha
Brunfelsia	Myrtus	Veronica
Cotoneaster	Nandina	Viburnum
Dracaena	Osmanthus	Xylosma

Berried Shrubs—Showy Fruits

Eugenia	Holly	Photinia
Meyer Lemon	Mahonia	Cotoneaster
Guavas	Pyracantha	Viburnum

Screens to Hide

Objectionable Views

Cedars	Ligustrum	Pittosporum
Cypress	Oleanders	Cherry
Cocculus	Photinia	Laurels
Evergreen	Pines	Pyracantha
Trees	Pineapple	
Eugenia	Guava	

Vines (on fence or trellis)

Plants with Fragrant Flowers

Acacia	Diosma	Philadelphus
Bouvardia	Gardenia	Trachelo-
Cassia	Jasminum	spermum
Cestrum	Lilac (Syringa)	Viburnum
Choisya	Lonicera	Wisteria
Citrus	Meyer Lemon	
Daphne	Osmanthus	

For additional ideas and information see: **Ground Covers**, page 34; **Tropical Plants**, page 15; **Indoor Foliage Plants**, page 38.

How to Plant Canned and Balled TREES and SHRUBS

WHEN PLANTS are in cans, they may be removed by cutting down two sides of the can with tin snips or chisel and pulling the sides apart so that the can comes off easily. Handle so as not to break open the ball of earth.

Pots may be removed by the following method: Place four fingers against the surface of the soil, turn the pot upside down, top light against something solid and out comes the contents in your hand in one solid piece.

In every case, the soil in the container should be fairly moist so that it will hold together and care should be used to keep all the earth possible on the roots.

For plants in gallons and 6-inch pots, dig a hole approximately 15 inches by 15 inches. For plants in 5-gallon or 9-inch pots, dig a hole approximately 24 by 24 inches.

In all cases, plants should be planted in the ground at about the same level as they were in the container.

After the hole is partially filled, use water generously before filling the hole with top soil so that the water will settle the soil around the plants and eliminate all air pockets.

BALLED PLANTS should be handled by lifting the ball and not the top.

Dig a hole large enough to hold ball and permit firming the earth around it. Place plant with top of ball even with the surface of the ground. Do not remove burlap. Fill in about 1/3 with soil, then cut top string and fold back corners of burlap. Fill the hole with water and, when soaked in, throw in the remainder of the soil. Firm the soil well, leave a shallow basin and fill again with water. Water again to assure thorough soaking of the ball. Do not rely on sprinklers or sprinkling systems to do this until plant is well established.

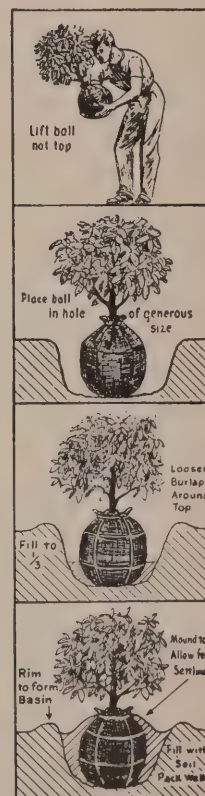
Never place commercial fertilizer in the hole when planting. Small quantities of fertilizer may be applied on the surface after planting. Ask your nurseryman for amount to use.

Plants for Sun

Tall	Pyracantha	Plumbago
Arbutus	Spiraea	Viburnum
Cotoneaster	Viburnum	burkwoodii
Crape Myrtle	tinus	Low
Escallonia	Medium	Berberis
Feijoa	Abelia	Buxus
Fremontia	Arborvitae	Ceanothus
Hibiscus	Ceanothus	Cistus cor-
Lepto-	cyaneus	bariensis
spermum	Cistus pur-	Cotoneaster
Ligustrum	purpeus	Lantana
japonicum	Choisya	Juniper
Oleander	Euonymus	Myrtus
Philadelphus	Ligustrum	communis
Photinia	Lilac	compacta
Pittosporum	Mahonia	Raphiolepis
Prunus lyoni	Meyer Lemon	Star Jasmine
Prunus	Nandina	Veronica
ilicifolia	Pyracantha	buxifolia

Plants for Shady Places

Tall	Azalea,	Pittosporum
Arbutus	Kurume	Rhodo-
unedo	Aralia	dendron
Camellias	sieboldi	Snowball
Dogwood	Aucuba	Low
English	Brunfelsia	Azalea
Laurel	Choisya	indica
Ilex	Correa	Buxus
Osmanthus	Daphne	Fuchsia
Prunus lyoni	Escallonia	Heather,
Viburnum	Hydrangea	dwarf
japonicum	Ligustrum	Hypericum,
Viburnum	japonicum	dwarf
suspensum	Mahonia	Myrsine
Medium	Osmanthus	Sarcococca
Abelia	fragrans	ruscifolia
		Star Jasmine



MAKING A LAWN

Drainage, soil and slope—consider these before starting.

Work liberal amounts of sand and gravel into subsoil. If soil is very waterlogged you need tile drainage. Lay tiles with ½ inch between sections; tar paper over top of gap to keep soil and gravel from sifting in. At end of drainage line, use pipe or solidly cemented tile for final run-off, so that water that seeps in along drainage line will not ooze out at lower end before clearing the lawn area. Fill in gravel over tile in trench to within a few inches of surface, to insure active drainage into tile lines.

Cover seeding surface with 5 to 6 inches of good loam into which compost, peat and commercial fertilizer have been worked.

Slope should be away from the house. For a good level effect, not more than six inches drop in 10 feet. Slope should never be more than 30 per cent in grass-sown lawn. On steeper slopes, prostrate types of shrubbery or ground covers should be used. On such steep grades, drive stakes at intervals over the ground surface, to protrude a few inches above the ground and spread cedar tow or other material over the ground. Stakes hold it in place. This prevents soil washing away, until the ground cover has taken hold and anchored it—and it also keeps the weed control problem down.

Insure even surface before seeding. Roll ground, after which you can see where depression spots are. Rake the surface to correct these, and roll lightly again.

For first levelling, tie a rope to ends of a ladder or heavy plank and drag this over the surface until it is approximately as you wish it. Rollers can ordinarily be rented at your dealers. If not, lay boards on the surface and tramp them until the ground is firm—but roller is less labor and more effective.

Save your seedling grass from having to compete with weeds. After the area has been prepared for seeding, and before you seed it, water it to bring on the seedling weed crop first and as soon as it is up, hit it with weed killer, or, if you like the harder way, use a scuffle hoe on it.

You can sow your lawn almost any time convenient, but spring is generally regarded as the best time to get best results the first season. Get a sprinkler on the area if necessary to get it moist to a reasonable depth before sowing seed. You can check depth of moisture with a trowel in several spots.

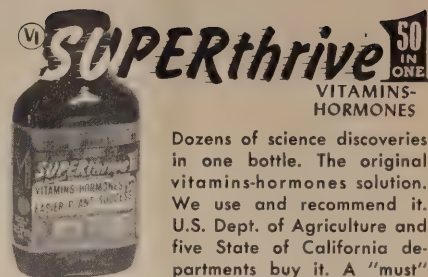
Amount of seed will depend upon type used in your lawn mixture. Check with your dealer both as to type and quantity of seed for the area you intend to plant. Types of grass most effective differ according to prevailing soil and climate conditions in different areas. In areas where extreme slopes or normal tendency toward dry or alkaline soil are a consideration, substitute ground covers such as ajuga, dichondra, mesembryanthemum, etc., can be planted.

Better use a spreader in sowing your seed. Adjust it to the type of the mixture you use, so that you won't over-seed or under-seed. Advice of the dealer from whom you get your seed and rent the spreader is useful here. If you seed by hand be careful to get as even a spread as possible or your turf will be irregular in thickness of growth.

After seed sowing use spreader to cover with a light mulch of fine peat, preferably the types that expand quickly under moisture. You can also scatter your peat by hand if preferred and rake it lightly into an even mulch. Screened sawdust that has aged can be used as a substitute for peat if available.

Water area with a fine sprinkler and do not let it dry out—ever, until the grass is well-established. Seed will germinate in from 8 to 20 days depending on season and temperature. Don't drag hose across the new lawn, but sprinkle from the edges toward the center.

First mowing comes when grass is about two inches tall. Don't use a dull-bladed mower or you may pull up some of the seedlings. Thenceforth mowing becomes a routine, depending for its frequency on the rapidity of growth.



strengthen, grow . . . Each year used by most of the nurserymen winning blue ribbons at California International Flower Show. Not for high-clay soil (unless broken-up). Gardening's biggest bargain at 69c, \$1, \$1.39, \$1.89, \$4.75, \$8.50, \$15.50, \$29.25, \$138.75. *Trade Mark

Modern garden supply concerns have condensed the routine of fertilizing and control of insect pests and weeds into packaged formulae that contain the necessary elements. These can be used in the general routine feeding through the year.

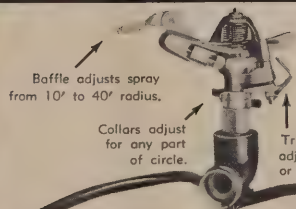
Once a year a top dressing of organic material is advisable to keep your turf. Peat, compost, barnyard manures are all effective—but get them from a reliable dealer or you run the risk of getting unsterilized manures that will be full of weed seeds.

Wind-blown weed seeds are a continuing job, turning out crops every few weeks, but routine use of weed killer as indicated above will usually keep them controlled. In emergency an additional weed-killing treatment can be added to the normal combination lawn care routine.



Beautify Your Home With an Attractive Lawn

RAIN BIRD DO-ALL SPRINKLER

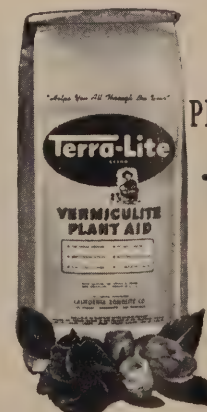


Tailor-made for all home lawn and garden requirements, the DO-ALL can be adjusted to sprinkle from 10 to 40 ft. radius. Full or part circle adjustment permits sprinkling in square area. Keeps walks and patio dry.

For 23 years RAIN BIRD has been the most famous name in irrigation sprinklers. Be sure you get Rain Bird.

Rain Bird No. 2500 DO-ALL on Ring Base
Sturdy, Rust-Proof, Long-Lasting

National Rain Bird Sales & Engineering Corp., Azusa, Calif.



whatever
you plant

PLANT IT RIGHT
use
Terra-Lite

Terra-Lite is a permanent soil conditioner that loosens and aerates heavy soils—holds moisture in light soils. Promotes vigorous root growth.

SHRUBS AND TREES

Your selection of shrubs and trees for your plantings has a lot to do with the value of your home in the future. Their value as a part of the entire project can increase or decrease, depending on what is used at the start and how it is used.

Here's where the established grower and dealer can help you with both the material he has available and with the advice that long practical experience makes it possible for him to give.

Starting on a newly-built home and grounds—or rehabilitating grounds already established and outgrown or obsolete in landscaping? Initial plantings or replacements are of basic importance in both cases.

Select modern and proven plant and shrub material to begin with. Each season's growth of such material adds to its value for years to come—and thereby adds to the value of your entire home. If on the other hand, you let lower initial cost and larger size of the less up-to-date material influence you, you may get an effect that is satisfactory for the first few seasons. But it will steadily diminish in effectiveness and value through the years and will demand replacements much sooner.

Make initial contacts with reliable nurserymen and dealers and keep them on your "team" as the project goes forward.

Basically you will have the following general materials with which to work: 1—Shrubs and trees for foliage effects. 2—Shrubs with showy flowers. 3—Shrubs with showy fruits or berries. 4—Shrubs for hedge or to screen off objectionable views. 5—Shrubs with variegated foliage that can do off-season "stand-in" for the bright color that summer flowers otherwise supply. 6—Prostrate shrubs for ground cover and dressing steep banks. 7—Espaliered shrubs and vines for fences, walls, etc. 8—Shrubs or trees adapted to sunny or to shady locations.

Here are a few added thoughts. Don't feel because canned material is easily portable that it can be kept in the original can indefinitely.

Keep the soil in pots or cans sufficiently moist so that when you are taking them out for planting, the soil will not fall away from the roots.

Prepare ample holes to receive plants—three times the diameter of the original can or pot and enough deeper to work into a good soil base on which the plant will rest.

Set plants at about the same ground level as they had in the container.

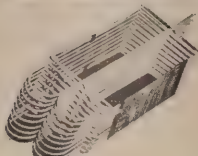
Water in liberally to make sure the soil fills all air pockets around the root system and establishes the plant firmly in its new location.

Handle balled plants in much the same way—and remember to lift and handle them by the ball and not the plant's top. Don't remove burlap but loosen and fold back. It will decay and become a part of the soil.

Don't fertilize in the bottom of the hole. Scatter fertilizer on the surface around the shrub and water it in.

You'll have continuing enjoyment and profit out of your project for many years if you take it in your stride.

FOLD-A-FENCE Protection FOR YOU WHO PRIZE YOUR LAWNS & GARDENS



10' REGULAR

Sturdy, 17" high fence finished in White Baked Enamel. Easy to set up straight, angled, curved or in design. Folds up compactly for storing. 10 ft. Section...\$2.98



NEW 5 FOOTER

Same quality construction and patented snap hinge. Handy 5 ft. pack in either White Baked Enamel or Silver Bright galvanized. 5 ft. Baked Enamel...\$1.69 5 ft. Galvanized...\$1.19

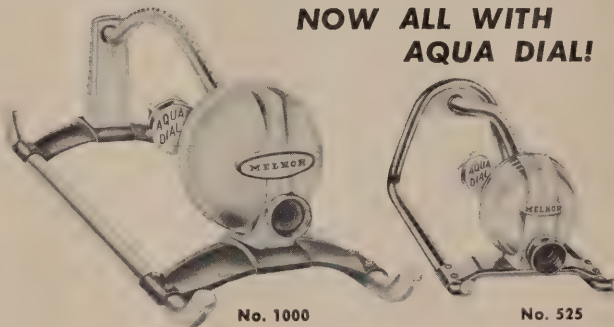
BULK PACK

Pick the length you need from 1 ft. to 250 ft. in the Fold-A-Fence bulk pack display. Fence is 17" high in Silver Bright galvanized finish. It is sturdy and rust-resistant. Per Section about10c



FOUR GREAT MODELS OF MELNOR'S SWINGIN' SPRAY

NOW ALL WITH AQUA DIAL!



America's No. 1 oscillating rectangular-area sprinkler... with famous Aqua-Dial for split second adjustment for full, partial and side coverage. All models have trouble-free Perma-Sealed motor that keeps lubrication in, dirt out. No wasted water. Non-corrosive. Unconditionally guaranteed for 1 full year.

No. 525 (shown above), covers areas up to 1575 sq. ft. **ONLY 6.50**

No. 550, covers areas up to 2000 sq. ft. **Only 7.95**

No. 700, covers areas up to 2200 sq. ft. **Only 9.95**

No. 1000 (shown above), covers areas up to 2400 sq. ft. **Only 12.95**



MELNOR'S AQUA-GUN HOSE NOZZLE with exclusive Green Trigger!

Just squeeze for any spray from fine mist to full stream... to instant shut off. **Only 1.50**

Also available: DELUXE AQUA-GUN with threaded adapter. All the features of the standard model plus threaded adapter for attaching insecticide jars, car washers, hand sprays and many more home and garden attachments. **Only 2.00**

There is no substitute for quality...

You get RESULTS when you apply garden or lawn chemicals with a

HAYES SPRAY GUN

It mixes, proportions and applies spray materials more efficiently than any other type of garden sprayer. And—with lowest cost per year of service. Approved by leading manufacturers of garden chemicals.

● **Hayes Garden Sprayers.** For insecticides, fungicides, crabgrass killers, fly, ant and termite control. In 1½, 3, 4, 6 and 12 gallon sizes.

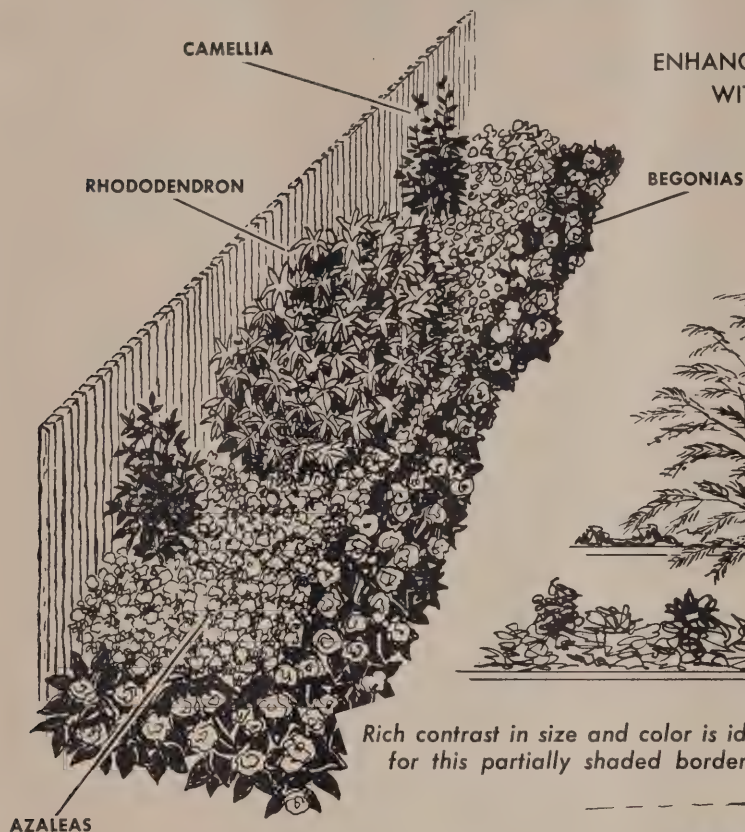
● **Hayes Lawn Sprayers.** For fertilizers, lawn moth solutions, fungicides, weed killers, herbicides, etc. In three models.



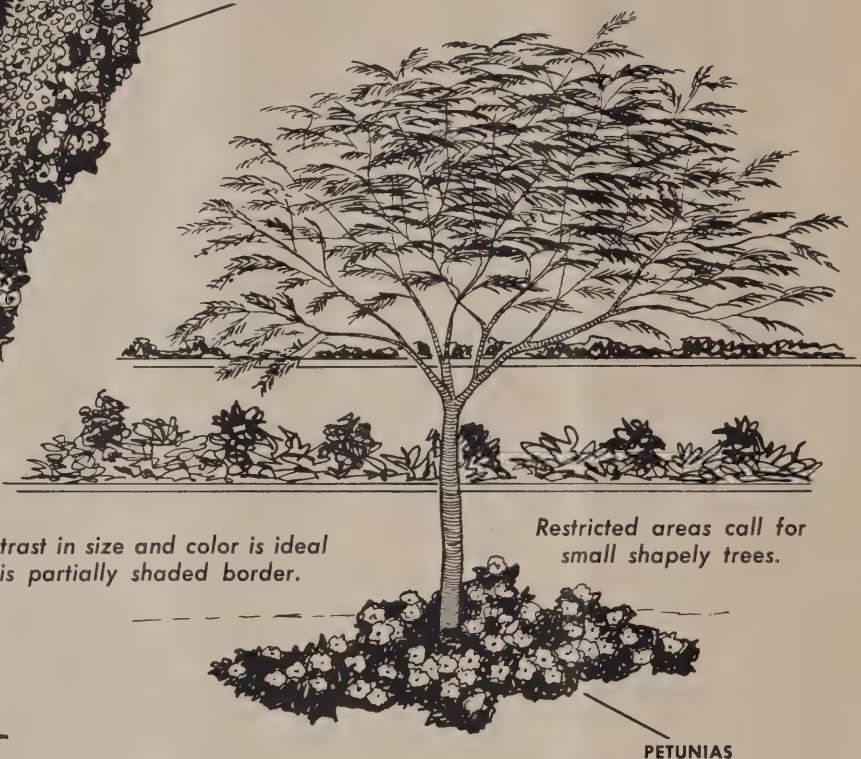
\$2.95 and up

A little planning goes a long ways...

ENHANCE YOUR GARDEN, TERRACE OR PATIO
WITH WELL PLANNED SPECIAL EFFECTS
SUCH AS THESE.



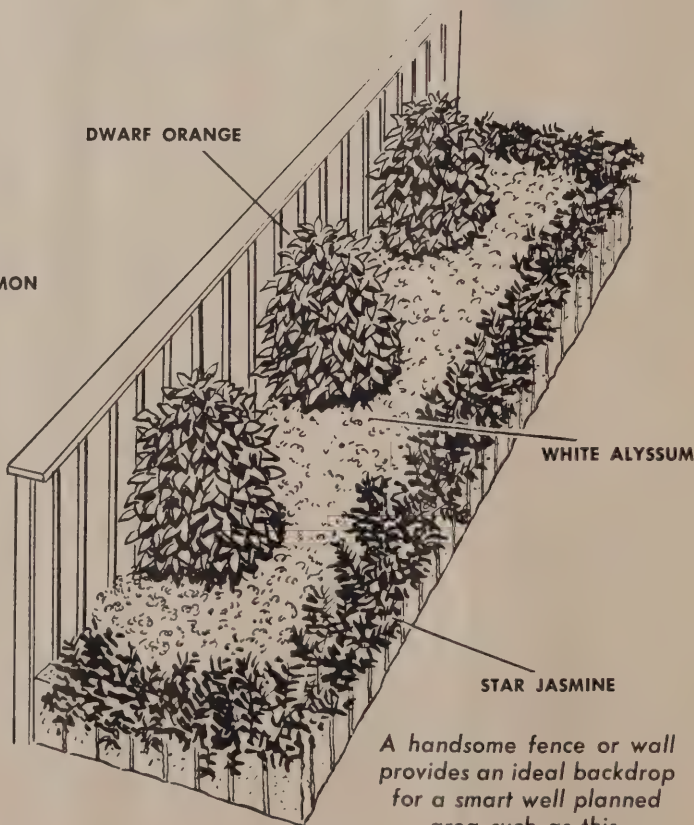
*Rich contrast in size and color is ideal
for this partially shaded border.*



*Restricted areas call for
small shapely trees.*



*For the modern patio or terrace this Dwarf
Lemon in a Redwood Tub offers a pleasing
effect . . . it's portable, too.*



*A handsome fence or wall
provides an ideal backdrop
for a smart well planned
area such as this.*

Perennials

for a

HEMEROCALLIS

COLORFUL, FRAGRANT GARDEN

Available in Season Growing in Flats and Containers at Reasonable Prices.

Agapanthus umbellatus. Blue Lily of the Nile. Sturdy, dependable perennial with long green Amaryllis-like leaves and clusters of blue flowers atop 2-foot stems. Attractive when used among shrubs.

Aster Frikarti. Well branched rounded plants bearing large 2-inch blue daisies from June to December. Give full sun and good garden soil.

Campanula. Many varieties. A lovely creeping bell-flower for use as a ground cover or in rockeries. Needs some shade. Flowers stemming out from the tuft of foliage produce a dense cover of light blue star-shaped flowers.

Carnations. Few flowers surpass the carnations in beauty and fragrance. Easy grown, if started early. Usually have an abundance of bloom five to six months from planting.

Cerastigma plumaginoides. Bright blue star-shaped flowers in fall. The oval green leaves take on rich red tones at flowering time. 6 to 12 inches.

Chrysanthemums. Blooms until last days of fall. Many varieties of form, color and flowering habits impossible to describe in so brief a space. Charming and stately.

Columbine. Hardy old-time flowers that are never outmoded. Now available in delightful color combinations and in large flowers and spurs. Thrive in humus soil and light shade.

Convolvulus mauritanicus. A dainty creeping plant for use in planting boxes, pots or as garden border. Velvety grey green leaves support 1-inch blue morning glories.

Delphiniums. Tall, spire-like, blue-hued flowers that gracefully dominate the summer garden. An excellent mixture of strong-stalked double-flowered varieties in a delightful color range.

Gerbera Jamesoni. The popular Transvaal Daisy. A dependable perennial for bedding and cutting. Single or double. Need full sun and good drainage. Colors are both pastel and rich, mostly yellows and reds, with good orange and pink.

Geum. Double flowered Geums like Mrs. Bradshaw, red, and Lady Stratheden, yellow, are delightful both cut and in the garden. Foliage is low and the flowers borne on stems that reach 1½ feet make them nice for borders. Sun or light shade.

Heliotrope. Fragrant old-fashioned flower. The new deep purple kinds are popular and show rich coloring in the foliage. Give light shade or some sun.

Hemerocallis. Day Lily. Plants form clumps of long narrow green foliage and tall flower spikes bearing lily-like flowers. Newer varieties include reds and browns but many choice yellow and orange types are popular. Summer flowering. Sun or light shade.

Heuchera. Coral Bells. One of our most dependable bedding plants. Foliage is close to the ground, neat and tidy at all times and above it rise 1½ foot stems with countless tiny red bells. Blooms for a long time. Sun. **Lavandula vera.** Lavender. A delightful greyish green shrubby plant with fragrant purplish flowers. Easy to grow in sun.

Marguerites. Both white and yellow make spreading plants covered with 2-inch daisies. Best in full sun.

Nierembergia Purple Robe. Low, compact plant for edging or ground cover. Grows about 6 inches in full sun. Covered with rich purple cups with contrasting yellow center.

Penstemon Sensation. Large showy trumpet-shaped flowers in combinations of pink, white and red. Fine for cutting.

Phlox paniculata. Showy summer flowering perennial available in several colors. Use soil sulphur in areas serviced with Colorado River water. 2 to 3 feet. Sun.

Primula polyantha. English Primrose. Flowers yellow, orange, bronze to red and sometimes blue. Grows in lightly shaded places.

Saxifraga cordifolia. Large, round, leathery leaves close to the ground make a year-around cover. In spring and sometimes during the summer the flower spikes appear, bearing waxy pink flowers. Shade or sun.

Shasta Daisy. Fine for cut flowers most of the summer. Plants of easiest culture and need sun to produce their blooms. Of the newer types available we suggest: **Chiffon.** With smaller habit of growth and 3-inch fluffy flowers with rich yellow center.

Esther Reed. Pure white with crested center. Very popular and beautiful. **Marconi.** A very large double form with long twisted petals. **Statice Perezii.** A dependable perennial for sunny borders. Requires little water. Tufted leathery leaves are greyish green. 2-foot stems with clouds of purplish flowers.



PHLOX



GEUM



HELIOTROPE



Coniferous Evergreens

For Year Around Beauty of Foliage

Selections can be made from this group of hardy conifers from low spreading types to large trees. They make excellent evergreen shrubs which are beautiful the year around. Available in many sizes. Priced according to size and variety.

ARBORVITAE

Thuja aurea nana. Berckman's Golden Arborvitae. Dwarf, slow growing croquette-shaped specimen with densely spaced golden yellow fronds of foliage. Holds color well in sun.

Thuja beverleyensis. Beverley Hills Arborvitae. Tall, narrow specimen of bright golden yellow foliage. An excellent evergreen for places requiring color and greater heights. Sun.

DEODAR CEDAR

Cedrus deodara. Tall tapering tree with wide spreading base and gracefully spreading branches. Needs space. Light green foliage.

LAWSON CYPRESS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumi. Blue Lawson. Narrow blue-green column of foliage. Slow growing and compact with fan-shaped branchlets. For accents or foundation planting.

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana Elwoodi. Dense, slow growing type with blue-green fluffy foliage. Very attractive and desirable.

CYPRESS

Cupressus Forbesi. In every way similar to the Monterey Cypress and equally useful for hedges. It replaces the Monterey because it is immune to Cypress fungus which has killed so many of that kind.

Available in flats for hedge planting.

Cupressus sempervirens. Italian Cypress. Makes a tall, slender column of rich green, fine-textured foliage. Our plants are of the naturally compact type to reduce shearing.

JUNIPERS, Low Growing

Juniperus Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. Spreading bushy shrub with horizontal branches of fine green foliage. Grows 3-4 feet high.

Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia. Tamarix Juniper. Spreads close to the ground where it makes a low mat of silvery blue-green foliage. Refined shrub for foundation planting, banks or ground cover. Slow growing.

Juniperus Pfitzer Blue. A fine, very compact juniper distinguished by its feathery, soft blue foliage.

Juniperus Armstrongi. A low growing compact juniper used best in foundation plantings. Soft gray-green foliage.

JUNIPER, Tall Growing

Juniperus torulosa. An erect juniper with dark green foliage. Plant is irregular in shape with branches forming a picturesque specimen.

CALIFORNIA INCENSE CEDAR

Libocedrus decurrens. This native of the Pacific Coast is of vigorous growth with foliage similar to Arborvitae. Since it retains its pyramidal form in maturity it is especially suited as an accent tree or Christmas tree.

PINES

Pinus halepensis. Aleppo Pine. Dense growing bushy pine with fine, closely set needles of light green. Very popular for screen and specimen planting.

Pinus Pinea. Italian Stone Pine. Tall growing tree with long, spreading branches, forming in older trees a broad, flat-topped head. A tree of picturesque habit.

Pinus radiata. Monterey Pine. Very rapid growing, making a tall, narrow symmetrical specimen. Deep green.

Pinus canariensis. Canary Island Pine. Needles long and drooping, silvery white when young, later they are light green and glossy.

PODOCARPUS—Fern Pine

Podocarpus elongata. Plumes of fluffy light green foliage clothe this excellent evergreen shrub. Withstands sun or shade. If used as a specimen tree will develop into a round headed low tree.

Podocarpus macrophylla. Used as a columnar shrub for accent planting or in tubs for dark, shady places where it retains its shape and color. Leaves long and narrow, deep rich green.

SEQUOIA

Sequoia sempervirens. Redwood. More rapid in growth and with rich green needle-shaped foliage. Branchlets drooping. An excellent lawn specimen.

YEWS

Taxus baccata fastigiata. Irish Yew. Dense rigidly upright columnar growth. Foliage of the deepest green.

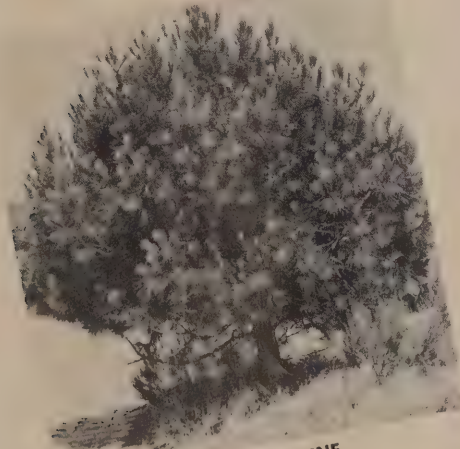
Our salesmen are well qualified to advise on gardening problems and selection of shrubs or trees for planting.



PODOCARPUS FERN PINE



IRISH YEW



MONTEREY PINE



LOW GROWING JUNIPER

Evergreen Trees

ACACIA

Acacia Baileyana. Small to medium size fast growing tree, making a rounded head of grey green finely divided leaves. Flowers in early spring are bright yellow and cover the tree.

Acacia floribunda. Small round headed tree. Leaves are light green, long and narrow. Flowers off and on throughout the year—fluffy light yellow.

Acacia latifolia. Fast growing large shrub or small tree for quickly hiding objectionable views. Dense foliage; golden yellow flowers.

ORCHID TREE

Bauhinia purpurea. One of our showiest small flowers. Flowers 2 inches across are orchid pink with darker stripes. Hardy.

CAROB

Ceratonia Siliqua. St. John's Bread. Heavy topped, broad and rounded. More useful as a street tree than for home grounds. Leaves deep green. Pods bean-like containing sugar, often called St. John's Bread.

CAMPHOR

Cinnamomum camphora. An excellent tree for shade or street planting. Makes a rounded head of spreading branches clothed in light green foliage.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus citriodora. Lemon Scented Gum. Tall growing, with picturesque yet gracefully branched white trunk making a beautiful silhouette with tufts of foliage on the ends. Not for heavy shade.

Eucalyptus ficifolia. Scarlet Flowering Eucalyptus. Showy dwarf tree with long pointed deep green leaves. Flowers bright scarlet in broad heads. In planting cut bottom out of container and plant with sides attached as this variety resents disturbance of the roots.

Eucalyptus globulus compacta. Blue Gum. Dwarf, hardy growing variety with rounded, blue-green leaves, used extensively for tall hedges or wind breaks.

Eucalyptus polyanthemos. Silver Eucalyptus or Australian Beech. Every one admires the round, dollar size, silver green foliage of this variety either as it is handsomely displayed on the tree or when cut for indoor decoration. Spreading tree of graceful habit. Drought, wind and frost resistant.

Other standard and novelty varieties available.

SHAMEL ASH

Fraxinus uhdei. One of the finest evergreen trees for shade and specimen planting. Grows rapidly, becoming a medium size tree with rounded head of light green leaves. Hardy.

SILK OAK

Grevillea robusta. Tall and narrow with a crown of finely divided fern-like deep green leaves. Flowers golden-yellow candelabras of stamens, in early summer.

JACARANDA

Jacaranda mimosifolia. Small to medium size tree with large fern-like bright green leaves densely set on a rounded head. Flowers appear in large clusters—rich violet blue and tubular. June.

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora. Very hardy specimen tree with deep green leathery shiny leaves in a solid conical head. Flowers large, waxy white, are very beautiful. Enjoys an extra ration of water.

OLIVE

Olea europaea. Small tree making beautiful specimens with gnarled trunks and fluffy grey-green foliage. They are picturesque, hardy and drought resistant.

CAROLINA CHERRY

Prunus caroliniana. Dwarf round headed tree or large shrub for street tree planting or as a large hedge. Deep green foliage and black berries.

CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK

Quercus agrifolia. Our native oak. Slow growing and picturesque as it gets older. Leaves small, oval and a deep rich green. Makes a dense, round and later irregular head.

Quercus ilex. Holly Oak. The leaves of this handsome evergreen tree resemble those of English Holly and are somewhat wooly underneath.

BRAZILIAN PEPPER

Schinus terebinthifolia or Christmas Berry Tree. Quite different in habit from the California Pepper Tree is this very neat little tree with dense head of deep green foliage, pale yellow flowers in late summer at end of branches followed by colorful berries.

EVERGREEN ELM

Ulmus parvifolia sempervirens. Popular small tree with spreading crown of small, deep green Elm leaves on slender drooping branches. Hardy and quick growing.



BRAZILIAN PEPPER TREE



JACARANDA



ORCHID TREE



EUCALYPTUS TREE



CAROB TREE

DECIDUOUS SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

See page 30

MUGHO PINE

(See Page 26)



ACACIA TREE

(See Page 27)

TREES LEND EMPHASIS AND FORM

for lasting BEAUTY and C



DEODAR CEDAR

(See Page 26)

EVERGREENS FOR YEAR-ROUND BEAUTY

See pages 26-27

OLIVE TREE

(See Page 27)



TREES...

For Color and Shade



FLOWERING PEACH
(See Page 30)



SWEET GUM
(See Page 30)

TO YOUR LANDSCAPE PLAN
HARM...PLANT TREES

SILVER MAPLE
(See Page 30)



GINGKO TREE
(See Page 30)



Shade and Flowering Trees and Shrubs

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES — Priced according to size and variety

SILVER MAPLE

Acer dasycarpum. Popular, rapid growing tree making a tall, slender crown of light green leaves with silvery undersides. Easy to grow and very beautiful.

CALIFORNIA WHITE ALDER

Alnus rhombifolia. Everything is likeable about this native of our California canyons, its sturdy gray trunk, stout green limbs and particularly the rich finish of its cool, dense leaves. Develops quickly into a tree of handsome proportions, usually half again as tall as wide.

BIRCH

Betula alba. **European White Birch**. Most everyone knows the White Birch with its beautiful white bark with black markings. Makes rapid growth. Light green foliage. Very attractive.

Betula alba laciniata. **Cutleaf White Birch**. Branches weeping and leaves deeply cut. Otherwise, like the European White Birch. Makes a lovely lawn specimen, especially when planted in groups.

MODESTO ASH

Fraxinus velutina glabra. One of the best fast growing trees. Graceful light green foliage making a rounded head. For shade and street tree planting it is one of the best.

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba. An unusual, very hardy tree with leaves shaped and veined like small fans. Turns bright rich golden yellow in fall. Excellent as specimen lawn or street tree. Unusual foliage.

SWEET GUM

Liquidambar styraciflua. The most dependable tree for autumn color in California and elsewhere. The maple-shaped leaves turn shades of crimson and yellow to brown. Makes a tall pyramidal shaped tree.

CRAPE MYRTLE

Lagerstroemia indica. A large shrub or small tree with rounded head of light grey-green leaves and showy trusses of delicately formed flowers. Excellent for dry, hot sections. Sun. **Rosea**, pink; **Rubra**, red; **Lavender** and **White**.

TULIP TREE

Liriodendron Tulipifera. Tall, fast growing tree with light green foliage making a symmetrical head. Flowers cup-shaped resembling Magnolia but chartreuse with an orange zone.

BECHTEL'S CRAB

Malus ioensis plena. Makes a small round headed tree about 15 feet high bearing large, fragrant, pale pink or white double flowers. Foliage light green and pleasing.

MULBERRY

Morus, **Fruitless Mulberry**. One of the fastest growing shade trees making a spreading head of large, light green leaves. Does not fruit. Makes a lovely shade tree in the warmer sections.

SYCAMORE

Platanus orientalis. **European Sycamore**. Makes a handsome symmetrical shade and specimen tree with light green maple-like leaves. The bark on older trees becomes mottled gray-green and white.

Platanus racemosus. **California Sycamore**. Our native sycamore with leaves having long finger-like divisions. Trunks picturesque with mottled bark. Often grown in clumps.

FLOWERING PEACH

Prunus Persica. Most showy of all spring flowering trees. Masses of delicately colored double flowers appear before the leaves. Some varieties produce fruit of remarkable quality. Prune after flowering.

Early Red, Early Pink, Early White, Peppermint Stick, variegated.

PURPLE LEAF PLUMS

Prunus Blireiana. Lovely double flowers of delicate pink cover the twigs each spring and are followed by purplish red foliage.

Prunus Pissardi. Small tree to 20 feet, making a dense head of purple-red foliage.

Prunus Thundercloud. Masses of white bloom in early spring. The deep bronzy purple color of the foliage holds throughout the summer.

And other varieties.

CHINESE OR SIBERIAN ELM

Ulmus pumila. Very hardy, rapid growing tree making a round head of light green small leaves, which hang on until late in fall. Popular shade tree.



EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH



LIQUIDAMBAR TREE



TULIP TREE



CRAPE MYRTLE

HERBS

(Available in Season)

Basil. Pleasingly fragrant herb, indispensable in the salad bowl.

Burnet. Imparts a cucumber flavor.

Catnip. Tea for colds. Cats love it.

Chives. For salads, cheese dishes, omelettes, etc.

Costmary. To flavor roast beef. Also medicinal.

Oriental Garlic. Tops used like Chives, mild garlic flavor.

Lavender. Dried flowers in sachets to lay among linen. Flowers almost continuously.

Sweet Marjoram. For veal, lamb, Italian Squash, soup, cheese, egg dishes, etc.

Mints. Peppermint, Spearmint, Bergamot, Peppermint, Orange, Pineapple, Curly.

Oregano. For Spanish and Mexican dishes, meats, bean sauces, soups.

Rosemary (Upright or trailing). Beautiful in the garden, good for seasoning roast lamb, fried potatoes, sauces.

Sages. Common, black or variegated. Leaves for seasoning poultry stuffing, sausages, pork dishes.

Winter Savory. Attractive in the garden, and for seasoning of soups and meat dishes.

Tarragon. For salads, soups, fish sauces

Thyme. Common and Caraway-scented. For seasoning and flavoring food.

Thyme-Silver. Silvery foliage in winter and spring.

Colorful Vines

Vines add a finishing touch to the decoration of the house, patio or garden. Selections can be made for foliage, flowers or even showy fruits; suitable for covering wall, trellis or ground. **Priced according to size and variety.**

VIRGINIA CREEPER

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. A favorite vine for clinging to walls. Leaves with five finger-like divisions which turn bright scarlet in fall. Extremely hardy.

BOSTON IVY

Ampelopsis Veitchi. Leaves smaller and set close together making a rich light green cover to walls, especially with north exposure. Bright color in fall.

QUEENS WREATH

Antigonon leptopus. Called by various names including Rosa de Montana. This is one of the best vines for hot, dry sections. Makes rapid growth and quantities of rose-pink flowers in summer. Dies down in winter.

EASTER LILY VINE

Beaumontia grandiflora. For frost free areas or protected places. Not too large and rampant, does well on trellis where it shows flowers about size and shape of Easter Lilies. White.

TRUMPET VINE

Bignonia Cherere. Very strong, vigorous climbing vine with rich green foliage and showy clusters of brilliant red flowers. The outside of tubes is a soft yellow showing lilac shadings.

Bignonia violacea. Painted Trumpet Vine. For sun or shade, where it covers fences, stumps, or on a trellis it becomes a lovely show of lavender veined trumpets each spring. Not coarse. Hardy.

BOUGAINVILLEA

When planting Bougainvillea cut bottom out of can and plant can and all. They resent disturbance of the roots, which might kill the plant.

Bougainvillea Barbara Karst. An improvement over Crimson Lake, which was the best red variety. This one is a very consistent bloomer even while plants are quite young.

Bougainvillea brasiliensis. Hardest of the lot with showy masses of rosy-purple flowers most of the year but especially effective in winter and spring.

Bougainvillea San Diego. One of the most vigorous and fastest growing Bougainvilleas, spectacular not only because of the brilliant mass of crimson blooms but also because of their quantity and size.

Bougainvillea Texas Dawn. A marvelous new variety combining the grace and brightness common to all bougainvilleas with two special virtues of its own. One is the unusual size of the flower clusters, and the other is the unique color—a light, bright Tyrian rose.

EVERGREEN GRAPE

Cissus rhombifolia. An attractive foliage vine for shady places or as an indoor specimen. Leaves rich deep green with three leaflets.

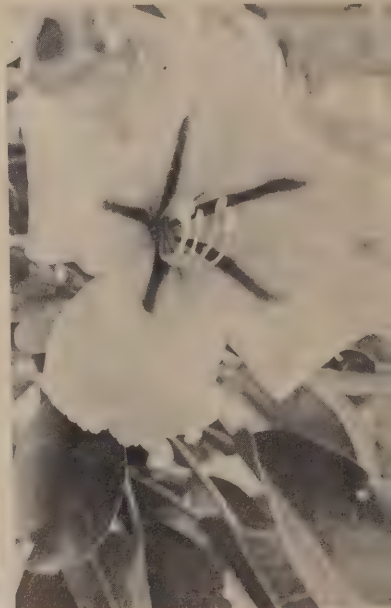
Cissus hypoglauca. A glossy-leaved creeper with informal rambling or climbing habit that will spread over any object in a short time. Very beautiful in winter as well as in summer.

CLEMATIS

Clematis are woody, deciduous climbing vines of dense but loose foliage and with single, generously produced petal-like flowers. Their flat, wide open appearance has a particular charm, while their colors span many shades from light blue to deep maroon.



STAR JASMINE



CUP OF GOLD

VINES (Continued)

BOTANICAL WONDER

Fatsihedera Lizei. One of the few hybrids between genera of plants. Fatsia, a shrub, and heder, the ivy vine, make an interesting ivy-like plant with larger glossy green leaves. Hardy.

CREeping FIG

Ficus repens. A close clinging vine with small oval deep green leaves. Makes rapid growth, covering walls, poles, etc. Hardy.

CAROLINA JASMINE

Gelsemium sempervirens. Winter flowering graceful vine with soft green foliage and quantities of fragrant tubular yellow flowers with flaring mouths. Sun. Makes an excellent ground cover.

IVY

Hedera canariensis. Algerian Ivy. Variegated. Leaves marbled and marked white on gray-green, is very beautiful and lightens the planting considerably. The **Green** form with darker leaves is also desirable and available.

Hedera Helix. English Ivy. Used mostly as a low ground cover for sun or shade. We have this type and several others which we recommend for use as pot plants indoors.

JASMINE

Jasminum grandiflora. Spanish Jasmine. Clusters of fragrant white flowers from June to November. A good vine for planting against fences or for trellis work.

Jasminum primulinum. Primrose Jasmine. Hardy, vigorous vine with rich green foliage and masses of double buttercup yellow flowers in winter. Sun.

HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera Hilderbrandtiana. Giant Burmese Honeysuckle. The giant of the honeysuckles—a vigorous vine with large light green leaves and showy flowers—light yellow or white becoming rich orange. Tubes often six inches long. Grafted plants slightly higher in price than other vines listed.

Lonicera Halliana. Hall's Honeysuckle. Popular vine for covering fences, banks, or as ground cover. Very hardy. Small leaves and fragrant flowers white fading to yellow.

PASSION FLOWER

Passiflora Pfordti. Showy and of interest. The flowers are 3 inches across, with white petals, tinted lavender, supporting a purple corolla and green flower parts. Tender.

STAR JASMINE

Rynchospermum jasminoides. Star Jasmine. For shade or sun, a refined vine with small, glossy deep green leaves and sprays of small white star-shaped fragrant flowers in summer. A beautiful ground cover or ideal for facing shrub plantings.

CUP OF GOLD

Solandra guttata. Copa de Oro. A tender, large growing vine making an attractive display of large golden cups sometimes 5-6 inches across. Luxurious deep green foliage.

CAPE HONEYSUCKLE

Tecomaria capensis. A bushy shrub or vine, hardy and drought resistant. Masses of glossy rich green leaves and clusters of bright orange-red flowers. Sun.

BLUE SKY FLOWER

Thunbergia grandiflora. Nearest to blue of any vine. Large trumpet-shaped flowers with clear light blue petals cover the long pointed deep golden leaves. Prefers semi-shade. Tender.

WISTERIA

Wisteria chinensis. So well known as to need little description, for everyone loves the masses of purplish flowers and their lovely fragrance each spring. Train against walls and on arbors. **Purple, white or pink.**

Vines can readily play an important part in your landscaping plans. They may be chosen for the interesting display of their foliage as well as their beauty while in bloom.



WISTERIA



BULBS for Highlights of Summer Color

The summer-flowering bulbs—Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tuberous Begonias—are among the easiest-to-grow summer flowers. No wonder they are so popular. And what little effort you expend in planting them, they repay a thousandfold with a wealth of colors from the delicate to the most brilliant.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Very choice flowering bulbs for shady patios, lath houses, etc., where they can be grown in pots and specially prepared beds. Even when not in flower the lush green of the foliage makes them very attractive. Flowers waxy, delicate and clear colored. Start tubers in moist peat moss, just setting them into the peat. When they sprout and start root growth they should be set in pots or beds of soil composed of peat, sand and loam in equal parts. Frequent watering, especially light spraying of the foliage, makes for better growth.

Camellia-Flowered. Most popular with fully double flowers like waxy camellias. Colors include red, orange, rose pink, white and yellow. Some Picotee doubles are offered—these have a deeper colored edge to lighter petals.

Lloydii (Hanging basket type) is a natural pendant and produces cascades of lovely flowers.

DAHLIAS

One of the most popular summer flowering bulbs. But you don't have to be a specialist with unlimited funds to have Dahlias with large flowers. We will have a selection of Decorative Dahlias at popular prices. If you prefer smaller types, ask for the Pompon varieties available in several colors.

GLADIOLUS

For gorgeous spikes of cut blooms the modern Gladiolus is tops. Large flowers, gloriously colored, appear on long spikes, are well spaced and full. They are very easy to grow even for the beginner and flowers may be had over a long time by planting in succession (that is by planting at two-week intervals).

Set bulbs 2 to 3 inches deep in well prepared soil. Since they are usually grown for the flowers they are set in rows for easy cultivation. The bulbs should be set 4 to 5 inches apart in the rows.



BEGONIA



DECORATIVE DAHLIA

MIXED GLADIOLUS

See us this fall before you plant bulbs for spring. We will have a fine selection of the best bulbs for this climate.

PLANTING CHART GLADIOLUS • BEGONIAS • DAHLIAS			
Storing GLADIOLUS DRY 8 or 10 CORMS together FUMIGATE with NAPHTHALENE FLAKES in bag	SOIL LEVEL		
	1" INCH		
	2"	 RICH HUMUS	
	3"		
	4"		
	5"		
	6"	 GARDEN SOIL	
	7"		
	8"		
	9"		
Storing BEGONIAS PLACE TRAY IN COOL ROOM	10"	 SAND HUMUS	
		KEEP FERTILIZER FROM DIRECT CONTACT WITH BULBS	
		 WELL DRAINED LIGHT HUMUS	
PREPARE SOIL BED THOROUGHLY			



GROUND COVERS

(Lawn Substitutes)

The following plants are available in flats for planting "lawn" areas. Divide them into 2-inch squares or individual plants and set from 8 to 12 inches apart. They quickly grow together.

Ajuga. Dense growing, makes a thick mat of rich green foliage which is covered with blue flowers in spring. Grows equally well in sun or shade.

Bronze Ajuga (*Ajuga reptans*, variation *atropurpurea*). Grows as dense ground cover, but foliage has a bronze tone especially in sun exposure. Flowers blue.

Algerian Ivy. Large, green leaves and vigorous, rampant growth make this an excellent vine for ground cover, climbing on fences, or trained on porch posts.

Dichondra. Has small, round leaves which resemble clover. Needs weeding while getting a start but not mowing. Also available in seed. Most popular.

Festuca glauca, Blue Fescue. Blue-gray ornamental grass. A fine textured cover growing in tufts 4-10 in. high. Beautiful as contrasting background for broad-leaved plants.

Gazania. Showy perennial for sunny places where the daisy-like flowers open in sun. Yellow, orange to red shades. Very beautiful in mass.

Hybrid Ornamental Strawberry No. 25. Illustrated on back cover. Large dark green leaves. Big red edible fruits. Fast cover.

Hahn's Ivy. This compact growing small leaf ivy finds much use in planter boxes because of its somewhat restricted growth habit. It may be used as a bed edging or ground cover in patio work where its dark green foliage creates a restful effect.

Helxine, Baby's Tears. A close growing moss-like plant with tiny round shamrock green leaves. Nice for shady patios, north side of house and where plenty of water can be supplied.

Ivy Geranium. Sun or partial shade. Leaves resemble ivy but the flowers make a showy planting. White, pink, lavender and others available.

Mesembryanthemum, Ice Plant. Showy cover for banks or waste places. Leaves succulent and usually grayish green, literally covered with bright daisies. Full sun.

Ornamental Strawberry. *Fragaria*. Foliage like fruiting strawberries but glossy green. Sun or part shade.

Trailing Lantana. A favorite for bank planting. About one foot high and constantly in bloom with showy lavender-mauve flowers.



PLANTING OF EVERGREEN STRAWBERRY and DICHONDRA



DICHONDRA



A Special

LAWN GRASS SEED MIXTURE

for California Homes

We have compounded a special mixture of the finest grass seeds adapted to the California climate. If you want to be sure to have a green lawn the year around, this is the mixture for you. Use steer manure as top dressing. 1 sack of steer manure to 1 pound of lawn seed.

One of the most important parts of a good lawn is the quality of seed sown. Practically all lawns sown in this area are from mixtures containing the permanent fine bladed grasses along with a predetermined amount of quick growing annual grass whose only function is to nurse the slower grasses along until they can take over.

The slow growing grasses are expensive, while the annuals are cheap. Cheap lawn mixtures will naturally have more annual seed and will, therefore, not produce the best lawn.

We offer and recommend mixtures known to do well in our area. Please inquire.



CITRUS and AVOCADO TREES

FOR YOUR HOME ORCHARD

Prices Subject to Market Conditions

ORANGES

Washington Navel. For winter fruit this is the large thick skinned orange with the navel end. Peels easily into sections for salads or eating.

Valencia Orange. Summer ripening and popular as a juice fruit. Rind thin. Juicy and sweet but contains seeds.

LEMONS

Eureka. Best tree lemon ripening mostly in summer but you can pick them the year around. Medium size, juicy and few seeds.

Meyer. The beauty of Meyer Lemon as an ornamental is difficult to surpass either the bush type or semi-dwarf tree. Hardest, too, and the lemons are excellent for home use.

LIMES

Bearss Seedless. A large, vigorous citrus producing excellent fruits in summer. They are seedless and full of flavor.

Rangpur Lime. More an ornamental—the limes look like deep orange tangerines. Ripe from November to March. Standard and bush forms.

GRAPEFRUIT

Marsh Seedless. Most popular of all but not recommended for planting in coastal areas. Large seedless fruits of excellent quality. May-August.

TANGERINE

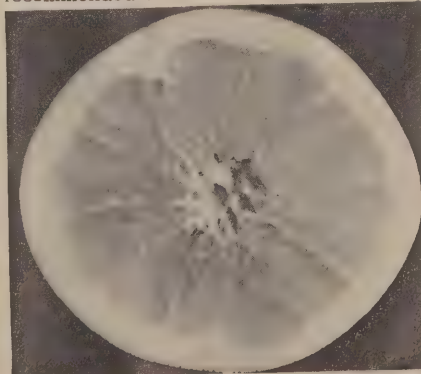
Algerian. Early variety for home orchard planting. Medium size fruits are sweet and of high flavor.

Dancy. Grows faster, larger, and produces more fruit than any other Tangerine variety. The medium-sized fruit is sweet with just enough acid to make it snappy. Easy to peel.

Satsuma. Large, flat, loose skinned Tangerine ripening very early. Deep orange in color and excellent quality. Hardy.

KUMQUAT

Nagami. For a tall narrow evergreen shrub this is a real find. Covered with plum-shaped orange fruits most of the year. Not recommended for colder sections.



GRAPEFRUIT, MARSH SEEDLESS

If you look for some particular item not listed in this catalog, be sure to ask us. Chances are that we have it.

AVOCADOS

This popular salad fruit should be included in your home orchard planting. If only one tree can be accommodated, choose the variety that best meets your taste. If space permits planting three trees your choice can then include fruit to ripen in succession almost the year around. Not recommended for colder sections.

Prices Subject to Market Conditions.

Bacon. A recent introduction which is fast winning favor. The fruit is of fine quality. This variety is particularly well suited for planting in coastal regions.

Edranol. May-August. Very delicious medium size pear-shaped fruits with small seed.

NOTE ON PLANTING CITRUS AND AVOCADOS

Trees come balled in burlap. When planting this is left intact as it soon rots away. The string is cut from around the trunk before last soil is added. Do not remove burlap. Avoid use of fertilizers until 6-8 weeks after planting—then give 1 tablespoon per foot of tree every 6 weeks, placing it thinly about a foot from trunk. Protect bark from hot sun to prevent injury. Do not prune Avocado Trees except to hold their shape.

Duke. Sept.-Oct. Oval green fruits like a small Fuerte. One of the best home orchard kinds.

Fuerte. Dec.-May. Most popular for size of fruit and flavor.

Haas. The very surest summer-fruiting variety. Black-skinned, ripens over long season, from May to October.

Jalna. Nov.-Dec. A thin-skinned Mexican variety with green pear-shaped fruits of splendid quality. Heavy bearer and are of the best in the early winter-ripening season.

Mexicola. One of the hardest. Small, shiny, purple-black oval fruit. Flesh of excellent quality. Withstands extreme heat and cold and bears heavily and continuously.

Ryan. May-Oct. Follows Fuerte, heavy and consistent bearing. Good quality fruits of medium size.

Zutano. This is a Mexican upright grower. Pear-shaped fruit of the Fuerte size, good quality. Bears in 2-3 years. Hardy to 20-24°, fruit at 25°.

GRAPES, BERRIES, VEGETABLES

We have, in season, an assortment of small fruits and vegetables suitable for your garden.



GRAPE

Hardy Deciduous

A SELECTION OF VARIETIES PRICES SUBJECT TO

ALMONDS

For best crops two varieties should always be planted together as each pollinates the other to set a good crop of fruit.

Ne Plus Ultra. Large soft shelled nuts of good quality.

Nonpareil. A paper thin shelled almond. Very good.

Texas Prolific. Late-blooming heavy bearer. Ripens after most other almonds. The small, plump round kernels are in great demand commercially. Good pollinizer for Nonpareil.

APPLES

Most apples are not to be recommended for Southern California because they either do not fruit well or produce inferior fruits. We offer a few varieties suitable to our mild climate. Please inquire.

CRAB APPLE

Transcendent. Ornamental for flowers and fruit and also for jellies and preserves. Fruits yellow with red cheeks.

APRICOTS

Moorpark. The finest quality apricot in existence. Large, round, deep orange-colored fruits, blushed red on the sunny side, and unbelievably delicious. Does exceptionally well on the coast.

Royal. Popular large fruited apricot with delicious deep colored flesh. Sweet. Best for home planting. June.

CHERRIES

Bing. Large heart-shaped fruits with glossy, almost black skin. Excellent for canning. July.

English Morello. Dark red cherries. One of best home orchard varieties.

FIGS

Brown Turkey. Very popular large fruited fig. Long, rich purple-brown fruits with delicious strawberry-pink flesh.

Mission. The **California Black Fig.** Deep violet black fruits with brownish-red flesh.

Kadota. Small very sweet white fruits, with amber flesh. For drying, pickling and eating fresh.

We do not list all items we have for sale.

If you do not find what you want, please inquire.

NECTARINES

Goldmine. Beautiful red and yellow fruits with juicy, fine flavored white flesh. August.

Gower. Large pale green Nectarines with beautiful deep red-blush. Early June.

Pioneer (Pat. No. 787). The result of 10 years of development, these big yellow fruits are unbelievably good. And with Pioneer you will not have to hope for a crop; you'll get it every year without fail. July.

Red River (Pat. 1430). One of the earliest nectarines. Ripens before John Rivers. Flesh white, with delicious flavor. Skin is highly colored red. Trees are heavy bearers.

FREESTONE PEACHES

Babcock. Popular white freestone peach with rich red coloring. Bears heavy crops every year. June.

Elberta. One of the finest yellow-fleshed peaches. Oval in shape, good sized and of excellent flavor. Mid-August.

Fay Elberta. For table use and home canning has no equal. Fruit is large, round, golden yellow, with bright red blush. Flesh finer and sweeter than Elberta.

Kim Elberta. Early ripening Elberta, two weeks earlier. Excellent for shipping and canning. Early July.

Miller's Late. Ripens in November. A large yellow peach of good quality.

Redwing (Pat. 621). Large, smooth, white peach of very high quality. Bears heavy crops each year. June.

Robin (Pat. 529). Semi-freestone of medium size with richly colored skins and flesh. Consistent bearing. Early June.



ELBERTA
PEACH



SANTA ROSA
PLUM



ENGLISH WALNUTS

Fruit Trees

FOR THE HOME ORCHARD MARKET CONDITIONS

CLINGSTONE PEACHES

Sims. Golden-yellow fruits of medium size. Excellent for canning. August.

Orange Cling. Golden orange skin marked with red. Flesh clear orange. Delicious. Extra good for canning. September.

PEARS

Bartlett. Popular good eating pear, excellent flavor and attractive coloring. We offer the summer and winter varieties.

Winter Nellis. A good variety for coastal areas. Fruits fine grained, highly flavored, best to eat in December.

PERSIMMON

Hachiya. Bright orange-red cone-shaped fruits with sweet, rich flesh. A popular home orchard variety. Used for puddings and cakes or eaten fresh when fully ripe.

PLUMS

Plums bear heavier crops if a tree of Satsuma is also planted to supply pollen. **Howard Miracle (Pat.).** Delicious, highly flavored plum with tasty flesh and small pit. July-August.

Santa Rosa. Small oval, deep maroon to purple skin and amber flesh veined crimson. Useful as a pollinizer. August.

Satsuma. Plums of good size, firm, blood red flesh. Useful as a pollinizer. August.

POMEGRANATE

Wonderful. An attractive large shrub or small tree. Flowers like the ornamental Pomegranate are followed by large round bright red fruits containing the seeds. Best in hot, dry sections.

PRUNES

French Improved. Large deep purple fruits of good quality. Used for drying. September.

Standard. Large oval fruits with tasty amber flesh, juicy and richly flavored. August.

Sugar. Excellent tree for home planting. Fruits large and sweet. Purple. August.

WALNUTS

Makes a large spreading tree. For home planting it is best suited for use as a shade tree, the crop of nuts being incidental to the ornamental qualities.

Payne. High quality. Starts to bear while young.

Placentia. One of the best walnut varieties for Southern-California. Bears large crops of medium sized nuts. Shells are smooth, thin and strong. Meats are light tan, of fine quality.

Other varieties of FRUITS and NUTS may be in stock or available. If you do not find what you want in our list, please inquire!

Space Limited? Plant **THREE-IN-A-HOLE**

This novel planting arrangement permits you to enjoy a variety of fruits in the space required for just one tree. Plant all three trees in one hole but space each tree approximately 18 to 24 inches apart. Each tree will grow up and produce lots of delicious, juicy, tree-ripened fruit. A wonderful way to have a complete orchard in a limited space. We'll be happy to help you select the fruit trees that will suit the taste of you and your family and do best in Three-in-a-Hole planting. Ask us!



APPLES



BARTLETT PEAR



BING CHERRIES



INDOOR FOLIAGE PLANTS



DIEFFENBACHIA



FICUS ELASTICA



DRACAENA MASSANGEANA

We carry specially prepared soil for indoor planters and we will make up your foliage plants at nominal cost.

BEGONIAS

Decorative Type. A very colorful family of plants offering a wide selection of leaf-patterns. Many varieties offer outstanding blooms as well as their colored foliage.

Begonias should be planted in leaf mold with one-fourth peat moss. Keep plant moist, but not sogging wet.

CROTONS

A very beautiful house plant from the old world tropics offering a wide selection of leaf-patterns and color combinations. A very interesting house plant. Culture same as Dieffenbachia.

DIEFFENBACHIAS

Dieffenbachia Amoena. The large oblong entire leaves reaching 3 feet are a rich dark green with irregular white markings. Compact in growth, truly the "aristocrat" of the Dieffenbachia.

Dieffenbachia Superba. Oblong entire leaves. Light green leaves splashed with an abundance of white.

Dieffenbachia Picta. Leaves are oblong and entire. A very pleasing, shining green, irregularly marked with white leaves to 20 in.

Dieffenbachia Rudolph Roehrs. Entire and oblong leaves to 20 in. Leaves are from green to yellowish green, with contrasting markings. A leaf will sometimes develop entirely white.

Give enough light to maintain colorful markings. If planted in a porous sandy loam and fed monthly, this will be a good contrast plant in your home.

DRACAENA

Dracaena Massangeana. Leaves to 24 in. long and 3½ in. wide. Very graceful green leaves with a broad yellow stripe down the center. Excellent color contrast.

Dracaena Warnecki. Leaves 20 in. long, 2 in. wide, green in color with white margin. Makes a very good accent plant.

Dracaenas should be planted in a porous soil with some organic matter. Feed monthly with a complete balanced fertilizer.

FERNS

Boston. Long graceful fronds reaching to 3 feet. One of grandmother's favorite plants. **Whitman.** A sport of Boston with curly fronds, more compact in habit.

Soil for ferns should be fibrous and kept moist at all times. Avoid extremes of wetness and dryness.

"STAR PLANT"

Schefflera. One of the hardiest of the house plants. Leaves are digitately compound, or cut into 6 to 8 entire leaves, each section being to 8 in. long. A shining green in color.

A good rich loam is satisfactory for Scheffleras.

PALMS

Kentia Palm. To 6 feet tall, best used in combination of 3 in a pot.

Neantha Bella Palm. A more compact, lower growing palm than Kentia.

A good garden loam is satisfactory. Avoid shifting plant to a pot which is too large. Keep soil sweet.

PHILODENDRON

Phil. Pertusum (Cut-leaf or split leaf Phil.). The standard of the Phils. leaves are pinately cut with perforations on more mature leaves. Species available with leaves to 3 feet long and wide.

Phil. Pande Forme (Fiddle-leaf Phil.). Leaves fiddle shaped to 18 in. long. Olive green in color, blends well with modern furnishings.

Phil. Hastatum (Spade-leaf Phil.). Spade shaped leaves reaching 2 feet long 1 foot wide. A dark vivid green.

Phil. Imbe. Similar to Hastatum but slower in growth. Characterized by closely borne stems with red markings on stem and underside of leaf.

Phil. Erubescens. Leaves are oval to oval-triangular with new growth. A rich red.

Phil. Mandianum (Erubescens X Hastatum Hybrid). Combines the best features of Erubescens and Hastatum.

Philodendrons like indirect light and should be kept in as draft free location as possible. Keep on dryer side and fertilize monthly. A porous, rich loam is their favorite media. A truly satisfactory family of decorative home plants.

RUBBER PLANT

Ficus Elastica. One of the standards in house plants. Oblong leaves from 8 to 12 inches long with tinges of pink to red in new foliage.

Ficus Pandurata ("fiddle-leafed fig"). Glossy thick leaves with a good veination. Ovate to ovate-oblong leaves reaching up to 16 in. long with 10 in. width. Makes a very distinctive specimen plant.

Ficus Decorens ("Improved Rubber Plant"). A much improved rubber plant. Leaves are much larger and thicker than F. elastica. New foliage is a very rich red.

All the Ficus are gross feeders; therefore, feed every month with a nitrogenist fertilizer compensating every third month with an organic fertilizer. Soil should contain leaf-mold, peat moss and a little manure with some sand to provide good drainage.

Many of the above "house plants" can be grown out of doors satisfactorily. Contact your nurseryman for further information in your particular location.

Available As Container Grown, Some From Flats — All Priced At The Nursery.

SPRING PLANTING for Summer Bloom

Our stock of seeds and bedding plants is complete. We list only a sample of the more popular varieties. For others please inquire.

*May be planted either Spring or Fall.

Ageratum. Blue Perfection. Dense, compact clusters of amethyst-blue flowers almost hide the 9-inch plant. Blooms all summer.

Alyssum. Sweet Alyssum. A dwarf annual seldom over 6 inches high covered with sweet scented flowers most of the time. Sun or half shade. **White, Lilac, Violet.**

Aster. American Branching. Popular wilt-resisting strain. Good sized, double flowers. **Crimson, Lavender, Purple, Pink, White, Mixed.**

***Bachelor Button** (Centaurea). Sometimes called Cornflower, these easily grown annuals are dependable for summer and winter bouquets. Fully double flowers. Sun. **Blue and Mixed.**

Balsam. Brightly many-colored double flowers on bushy plants with fleshy stems and shiny bright green leaves. For bedding and border.

Bells of Ireland. Long stems of lovely soft green, bell shaped bracts, each with a small white flower nestled in the center. Sown direct in the garden when soil is warm. Annual.

California Native Flowers. Intriguing wild-flower mixture.

California Poppy. Require little care. Many new colors. **Orange and Mixed.**

***Candytuft** (Iberis). Popular and long lasting as cut flowers. Sweetly scented. Comes in two strains with large pure white heads and low growing in several colors. Sun. **Mixed only.**

Carnations. Sun. **Mixed only.**

Chrysanthemums come in a great variety of color and form. We offer **Single Mixed** and **Double Mixed.**

Climbers. Flowering vines for various purposes. **Mixed only.**

Cockscomb. Showy sun-loving annuals with large, brilliant crests in the yellow color ranges. Gay effects! **Mixed only.**

Cosmos. Early Giant. Grows 4 to 6 feet—the best tall growing annual for summer and fall bloom. **Sensation** types with large rounded flowers available in **White, Pink, Crimson** and **Mixed. Crested and Ruffled** types in **Orange.**

Daisy. Shasta. The white-petaled daisy everybody knows.

Four o'Clocks. Brightly colored sepals and petals create a gay flower-within-a-flower effect. **Mixed only.**

Gaillardia. Brightly colored daisies for summer and fall bloom. Fine for cutting. Full sun. **Mixed.**

Godetia. Handsome bush plants with decorative foliage and wealth of dainty primrose-like flowers. **Mixed.**

Gypsophila. Baby's Breath. Airy sprays of white flowers lovely for bouquets.

Lobelia. One of the finest dwarf annuals for edging. Flowers deep blue. Start in flat or seed bed and set out where wanted, spacing the plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Best in shade.

Marigolds. Showy annuals for bedding and cutting. Available in two types: **Tall African** offering many interesting flower forms and **French Dwarf** with smaller flowers. All are very colorful with yellow and orange predominating. Summer flowering. Full sun.

Nasturtium. Bush or vine types with single or double flowers. They prefer poor soil. Full sun. Easy to grow. Available: **Tall Mixed, Golden Gleam Double, Scarlet Gleam Double, Double Hybrids Mixed, and Dwarf Mixed.**

Petunias. Perhaps the most popular of all, the Petunia is available in many forms and colors with flowers from single to double. **Red, Rose, Pink, Rosy Morn, Single Mixed.**

Phlox Mixed. Low growing annual with large clusters of bright flowers, large, in many colors. Sun. Fine for bedding and edging. **Mixed only.**

Pinks. Beautiful low growing plants related to carnations. Very easy to grow. Silvery gray foliage covered with countless lovely fragrant flowers make an attractive border. Our **Mixed Double Chinese** strain comes in several colors.

***Poppies.** Annual Shirley—Single. Perhaps the showiest of early summer flowers. Grows 2 to 3 feet in full sun.

Portulaca. Low-creeping free-flowering annual for sunny locations. The dainty primrose-shaped flowers delight in gayest pastel colors, surrounded by mossy foliage. **Single and Double Mixed.**

Salpiglossis. Velvet-petaled sun-loving annuals with richly colored trumpet-shaped flowers. Splendid for cutting, too. Early grown from seed. **Mixed only.**

Scabiosa. A most dependable flower for cutting. Fluffy centers. Sun or light shade. **Azure-blue, Red and Mixed.**

Statice. Popular because of its gorgeous colors, especially for dried bouquets. **Mixed only.**

Sweet Peas. Everybody's favorite for winter and early spring bloom. Start in fall planting in a trench about 6 inches lower than the garden and fill as the plants grow. Sow 1 oz. seed to 30 feet of row.

Ruffled Spencer or Cuthbertson. Either will give a wealth of bloom. Colors available: **White, Cream, Pink, Crimson, Scarlet, Maroon, Mauve, Lavender, Blue, Rose, Salmon, Cerise, Purple, Orange, Yellow and Mixed.**

Sweet William. Large cluster of dainty "Pinks" one-foot plants. Old fashioned flower that does well in full sun. **Mixed only.**

Verbena. One of the showiest low growing annuals for summer bloom. Sun. Available in **Pink, Purple, Scarlet, White and Mixed.**

Violas. Popular bedding annual to cover bulbs or edge walks. Many colors, also plants from flats. **Mixed only.**

Zinnias. Sow soon as weather is warm and transplant to 1 foot apart in sunny beds. Available: **Mammoth** in **Orange, Pink, Purple, Yellow, White, and Mixed. Dahlia Flowered:** **Mixed only. Annual Flowers in Mixture.**

FALL PLANTING

for Winter and Spring Bloom

Calendula. One of the more popular winter flowering annuals. Sow in early fall or late summer. Flowers yellow to orange, showy, fine for cutting. Many types available. Sun. **Lemon, Orange, Mixed.**

Canterbury Bells. Biennial plant with white, rose or blue flowers. Partial shade. **Single Mixed and Cup-and-Saucer** types. **Mixed.**

Columbine. Popular perennial for half shade. Graceful spurred flowers in various color combinations. Give moist soil. Delicate foliage is attractive. **Mixed only.**

Delphinium. The tall spikes of double flowers of the **Pacific Giant** strain grow new vigorous plants each year from fall sown seed. **Mixed colors only.** Well established plants available in fall. Sun.

Pansies. Sow in flats or seedbed in fall and transplant when large enough. We offer a choice mixture. Plants available in fall for immediate planting. Prefer some shade.

Snapdragons. Selected rust resistant strains, among the best winter blooming annuals. Tall or medium, they are available in **Crimson, Scarlet, Orange, Rose, White, Yellow, Mixed.**

Stocks. Fragrant double flowers for winter gardens where they should be planted in rich soil in full sun. Available in **Purple, Rose, White, Yellow, Red and Mixed.**

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